The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,988 New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1887.

SHIPPING.

P. AND O. COMPANY.

THE 2nd Saloon Accommodation of the S. S. "SUTLEJ," leaving 31st May for MARSEILLES and LONDON, has recently been re-arranged and is now fitted with two berthed Cabins and other improvements.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
PESHAWAR	3530	600	L. H. Meade	6th May.
MAE	3041	500	W. O. Worcester	13th "
CATHAY	2953	500	M. Ashdown	20th "
				TUESDAY.
M SUTLEJ	4191	800	A. H. Johnson	24th May
L BOKHARA	3944	500	C. R. Edwards	31st "
— ASSAM	3041	500	W. A. Wheler	7th June
L BURMAH	3142	500	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
M AUSTRALIA	5084	900	H. F. Brocoe	21st "
LOCHIEL	4121	800	E. M. Edmond	28th "
— NUBIA	2749	500	D. Haselwood	5th July
L BENGAL	4500	800	J. B. Andrews	12th "
ROHILLA	3400	700	W. Barrett	19th July

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter, passengers for London change vessels at Bona. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-tender leaves the Apollo Bunder at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	on or About
ANCONA	3125	600	S. F. Cole	13th May.
RAVENNA	3373	750	A. H. Daniell	27th "
MALWA	7400	500	G. W. Atchison	10th June.
KHEDIVE	3380	600	A. C. Leggin	24th June.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rate to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 25, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 30 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 240.
" to Marseilles " 320, " 250.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles transhipp at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Luggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th May	1st July. (a)
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	16th May	"
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June.	24th July.
GIAVA	4,000	600	20th June.	10th Aug.*
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th July.	1st Sept.

(a) R. Rubattino.
* Singapore.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, At SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	13th May.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Genoese House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 26, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	7th May.
POSEIDON	G. D'Angelich	4600	650	1st June.
TITANIA	S. Meren	42 0	600	7th "
BERENICE	C. Sbutega	3500	550	7th July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 13th, BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
BERENICE	C. Sbutega	3500	550	14th May

Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Session House, 40, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, April 1, 1887.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

CLAN CAMERON, 2,450 tons, Capt. Kewley, 23rd May 1887

THESE Steamers have good Accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, and Passages are now available at Reduced Rates.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger steamer S. S. CITY OF CANTERBURY, 3,312 Tons, Captain A. B. GRAY will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about 15th May. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs, and every Comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 6th April 1887. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

S.S. BELGRAVIA.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT; SAILING MAY, 25th.

ATTENTION is invited to this well-known and favourite passenger steamer of 5,000 tons, sailing punctually as above. Has two and four berth cabins on deck and every comfort for first class passengers.

The refrigerating room ensures an ample supply of ice throughout the voyage.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 6th May 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 9th May (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 11th May at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on MONDAY, the 16th May, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE,

S.S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on SATURDAY, 7th May, at 5 p.m.
S.S. "REBECCA," 1,978 tons, on or about 8th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, May 5, 1887. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning via Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	On or	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S.S. NORKOOWA	2309	on or about	10th May, 1887.
S.S. BANDORA	2880	on or about	2nd July, 1887.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
April 25, 1887. Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "NYANZA" will sail as above on 11th May. For freight or passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 900 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 House Old Court Street.

N.B.—Send for Pamphlet of Conducted Tour to Australia leaving September 30.

THE s. s. AUSTRALASIAN will leave the Prince's Dock, on SATURDAY MORNING, for LONDON, and passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock A. M. punctually.

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

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FAMOUS SCOTCH PRESERVES.

KEILLER'S APPLE JAM.	KEILLER'S GREENGAGE JAM.
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KEILLER'S PLUM JAM.	
1 lb. tins, 7 annas each.	
KEILLER'S CHERRY.	KEILLER'S APRICOT
1 lb. tins, 9 annas each.	

Sole Agents for the Presidency,
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
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FROM THE

KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.

A very useful home Xmas present.

THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

	Rs. a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, 1 lb. pkt. per pkt.	1 6
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, 2 " "	2 12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, 5 lb. catties per catty	6 12
SOUCHONG, Finest in 2 lb. pkts., per pkt.	2 12
PEKOE, Finest in 2 "	3 0
HYSON, YOUNG (GREEN), 1 lb. pkt.	1 10
ORANGE PEKOE, FINEST, 1 lb. pkt.	1 10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE, 1 lb. pkt.	1 0
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE, 2 "	2 0
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf tea, per lb.	0 10

Special Wholesale Terms to the Trade.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BEST LINEN DAMASK
TABLE CLOTHS,
IN ALL SIZES.
9 ft. 6 in. long, Cash Rs. 10-8; 30 ft. long, Cash Rs. 60 each.
TABLE NAPKINS,
ALL PURE LINEN.
Rs. 7-8, 8-8, 10-8, 12-8, 15-0, 16-0, doz.
Extra Large Size Rs. 24-0.
WATSON AND CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

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THE JAVA GEMS

THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER and Company, from the very finest selected Tobacco. In Flavour and Aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of upwards of 20 years residence "as being the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

Java Gems No. 1, per box of 100	Rs. 3-8
" " No. 2 "	" 3-4
" " No. 3 "	" 3-0

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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ALL KINDS OF METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ANEROID and MERCURIAL BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, HYDROMETERS, HYGROMETERS, RAIN and WIND GAUGES;
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CHEMICAL AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS

FOR ANALYSIS AND LABORATORY USE.

PRICE LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S INVALID'S PORT WINE.

RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

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THORPE AND CO.

HAVE always on hand a large supply of MASONIC CLOTHING of the best quality, at reasonable prices (for cash), viz :—

"APRONS."

	Rs. a.
Master Mason's Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	16 0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	17 0
Leather Cases for the above	4 0
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Air-tight Box for the above	11 8
Mark Master's Aprons	16 0
Excellent Master's Aprons	16 0
Royal Arch Companion's Apron and Sash	33 0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	36 0
Leather Case for do.	4 8

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.

18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, etc.,
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Working Tools, Wardens, Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
3rd Degree Lamp .. .. Rs. 15 8

Complete sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia, and Jewels always in Stock, for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

THORPE & Co.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Canada [illegible] St., Whitehall.
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MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, in bringing their new and varied assortment of DIAMOND & OTHER GEM RINGS more prominently before the Public, beg to intimate that the GEMS used by them are of the very best quality and obtained direct from the Cutters in AMSTERDAM, with whom they have recently entered into special arrangements by which rare GEMS of the highest class are received regularly, and they are enabled to offer them at cheaper rates than they have been hitherto offered to the public.

Diamond Half Hoop Claw-set Rings	Diamond and Ruby Rings
Diamond do. do. Gipsy do.	Diamond and Sapphire
Diamond 3 Brilliants Claw-set do.	Diamond and Emerald
Diamond 3 do. Gipsy do.	Diamond and Turquoise
Diamond Single Brilliant Claw-set do.	Diamond and Opal
Diamond do. do. Gipsy do.	Diamond and Pearl

AND ANY OTHER COMBINATION.

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PURE INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

VINO DA TAVOLO		CHIANTI
Good Dinner Wine.	PHILLIPS AND CO., LIMITED,	Brolio, 1st quality, recommended to invalids.
Per dozen, Rs. 14-8.	WINE & GENERAL MERCHANTS.	Per dozen, Rs. 18-0.

ITALIAN WINES.

BAROLO		CAPRIG Scala Naples (White),
Cavour, 1st quality, finest of Italian Red Wines. Per dozen, Rs. 22-8.	TEMPLE HOUSE, POONA. NEW ORIENTAL BANK-BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.	A delicious Wine. Per dozen, Rs. 18-0.

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KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

SOVEREIGN in Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood. To regard any imported nostrum as superior to it is an utter delusion. An enormous consumption extending daily, and an experience exceeding twenty-five years, prove its medicinal excellence. Good condition always guaranteed.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4. Per Dozen, Rs. 12.

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CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
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CHEROOTS.	CIGARS.
THOMPSON'S PRIME.	HAVANNAHS No. 1.
THOMPSON'S No. 1.	HAVANNAHS No. 2.
DAWSON'S PRIME.	COQUETAS.
DAWSON'S No. 1.	TRABUCOS.
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CIGARETTES.	TOBACCOS.
EGYPTIAN, VAFIADIS.'	GOLDEN BLOCK MIXTURE.
STAMBOUL	GOLDEN LEAF BIRDS EYE.
EMPRESS, with mouth pieces.	GOLDEN SHAG
CONFIANCE ditto.	VIRGINIA HONEY DEW.
SUCCESS ditto.	LATAKIA.

NOTE.—For PURITY of TOBACCO and General EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY the above selected brands are not to be surpassed anywhere.

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5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AU BON MARCHE,

83, MEADOW STREET.

OUR STOCK is replete with the best of Gentlemen's Shirts, Everclean Cuffs and Collars, Scarves and Ties, Undervests; Ladies' Jersey Jackets, Dressing Gowns, Hats and Bonnets, Veils, Parasols; Children's Suits, Purses, Boots and Shoes; M. M. Pipes' Jewellery; Musical Boxes.

AU BON MARCHE,
83, MEADOW STREET.

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GRAND
AL-FRESCO ENTERTAINMENT,
OPEN TO THE PUBLIC,
VICTORIA GARDENS,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 6TH MAY 1887,
To Celebrate the Fourth Anniversary of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India.

JUBILEE OF JUBILEES!
TWO BANDS IN ATTENDANCE!!
The Gardens will be extensively illuminated.
GRAND COMBINATION
OF
Amusements, Stalls, Exhibitions, Sports, Clowns, Music, Shows, Minstrels, Promenades, Refreshment Buffets, &c. &c.
TWO EXTENSIVE DANCING PLATFORMS!
ADMISSION Re. 1
Children under 12 years and Servants accompanying Children, half-price.
Tickets to be had at the Office of the E. and A. I. A. of Western India, Fora's Street, Fort, The Co-operative Stores, Ltd., and at the Garden Gates on the night of the Entertainment.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.

THE GODAVERI will leave the Apollo Bunder at 8-30 p.m. on SATURDAY, 7th instant, for a cruise round the harbour.
Full particulars on application to THOS. COOK & SON, Rampart Row.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "YESSO," arrived from ANTWERP and LONDON, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.
The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing-heads.
After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever, and all Claims must be certified to by the surveyor and sent in within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, or they will not be entertained.
FINLAY MUIR & Co., Agents.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
HYDERABAD.
TENDERS FOR IRON WORK.
REFERRING to Advertisement, dated 21st April, Camp Amraoti, inviting Tenders for Iron Work required for a Bridge across the river Poorna in the 19th mile of the Amraoti and Ellichpur road, notice is hereby given that the TIME for RECEIVING TENDERS has been EXTENDED to 30th May 1887.
J. CRAIG,
Executive Engineer, East Berar Division.

NOW READY.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.
The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.
Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1879 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£3,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 3d. STERLING.
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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.
Fire Premiums for 1882 ..... £301,699
" 1885 ..... £388,156
LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at death, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,79
GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,578 3 9	1878	£4,019,15 14 1
1878	£2,545,501 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hummum-street.

D. R. PUNDOLE.
VARIOUS KINDS of TRAVELLING or PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES, our new Stock of Hall-marked Gold and Silver Watches, Musical Boxes, Gold and Silver Charms, Steel, Silver and Gold Spectacles, Gold Eyeglasses, 9 Carat Gold Stone Ring.
Best metal Watches Rs. 8 Cash.
Practical and Experienced Repairer of Watches, Clocks and Musical Boxes.
Charges—Moderate.
Church Gate Street,
Opposite Cash Bazaar.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE WORKS OF ART.
UNDERSIGNED desire the attention of the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay and Mofussils to his unsurpassed collection of Chinese and Japanese Curiosities admirably suited for use and for Wedding and Birthday Presents at Home and in India. Consisting of :—
Best Japanese Porcelain, Satsuma, Kanga Ware &c., &c.
Best Tanjore Ware, Japanese Copper Enamelled and Bronze Ware.
Fine Bamboo and Beads Chicks (Flower and Bird Pattern) very few.
Also Best Ivory and Mother-o'pearl worked Blackwood Cabinets and Panels of all sizes and many other things too numerous to detail.
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Nos. 44 and 46, Meadow Street, Fort, China Bazar.
POONA, SECUNDERABAD, MADRAS, BANGALORE AND LAHORE.
Also Mahableswar, Ootacamund and Simla; during the season.

NOW READY.
CAVALRY SWARMS.
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To be had at THACKER & Co, Ld.
Price Rs. 2.

THE KAISER-I-HIND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED, a good COMPOUNDER. Apply to TREACHER & Co., Ld., Byculla.

WANTED by a Continental firm, EUROPEAN MANAGER for Bombay. Must be thoroughly acquainted with all kinds of Imports to India. Applications, stating full details, references, previous and present employments, to be sent to "MARTIN," care of this paper. Only First Class Business References in Bombay need apply.

EMMA DEAR.—Do come to the AL-FRESCO to-night. I will meet you at the FERNERY.

NEW GOODS.—Come and see the New Patent Call-Bells, Corkscrews, Tin Cutters, Soda Taps, Nut Crackers, Tin Trays, and thousand other useful things. Prices Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, a NURSE for Children. Apply, with Testimonials and Salary required, to Mrs. L. M., "CLIFTON VILLA," Kandalla.

SHIKAR HATS.—On CORK, very Light, Tan and White Canvas.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Hatters, Church Gate Street.

ON VIEW, Capt. Frith's valuable Household Furniture, Sympathetic Pianoforte by Schiedmayer, Plants, &c., to be sold at Marine Lines, to-morrow, SATURDAY, 7th May.

FOR SALE, at BENNETT and Co.'s Auction on SATURDAY, a Chesnut Arab GELDING. Height 14·2. Age 6 years. Perfect Charger, has been through Riding School and Bombay Light Horse.

PATENT TENT for Shooting. Double Fly, Size 8' by 6'. Height 7 ft. Weight 42 lbs. to 65 lbs. Rs. 35 to Rs. 50. For further particulars apply to Manager, MUIR MILLS Co., Ld., Cawnpore.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are the most reliable, strong, simple, and durable of all yet constructed. For cash or on hire. Price list post free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8, postage, 1 anna.

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MARION'S SENSITIZED PAPER in 1 quire packets, Cabinet and Cards Plain. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TEMPLES BAR, BOMBAY, Breakfasts, Tiffins and Dinners, Steak or Chop, 8 annas. Finest Billiard Saloon in India. TOM SAYERS, Manager.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Guzerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated). Apply at *Dnyan Sankara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

SINGING and PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price Rs. 3; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO BE LET, ON HIRE, an old famous commodious HOTEL, with two premises, situate at Byculla, in a cool place. Apply "A. B.," care of this paper.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT per s. s. Asia, Boys Bruce and Highland Whisky, cheap and highly recommended. Apply to DINSHAW and Co., Wine Merchants, Meadow Street.

SUTTON'S SEEDS.—Just received in boxes, Vegetable at Rs. 4, 8, and 16 each; Flower at Rs. 4, 6, and 8 each. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription Rs. 10 per year.

ORGANS and PIANOFORTES Tuned and Repaired at Moderate Charges by B. R. RAMGUNDER & Co., Dealers in Musical Instruments, No. 2, Kalbadevi Road.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,971-10-10 Stg.

ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, Stylishly cut and well made, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. S B Coat and Trousers. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters Fort, Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 15, Meadow Street, Fort.

INDIAN FINE ART.—A Handsome Chess, Cribbage, Work and Writing Table, combined, beautifully inlaid Ivory and Mother-o'-Pearl, Rs. 250. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

WANTED, by a Young Lady, a SITUATION as Daily Governess, with a Private Family. English or Parsee preferred. Good references. Address "H. E." care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

KEMPTON DRIVING GLOVES for GENTLEMEN.—A new shipment of these celebrated Gloves just received, very soft, strong and durable, price Rs. 4-8. BADHAM, PILE & CO., Ld.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs, Medals Paris 1874, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER. Bottled by Bottled by Ind Coope & Co., Quarts per 3 dozen cases Rs. 15; Pints per 6 dozen cases Rs. 21. Special Terms to Clubs, Messes, and Hotels. Apply to KING KING & Co.

TO LET, from 1st May, Upper-storied BUNGALOW now occupied by Mr. L. A. WATKINS in Nesbit Road, Mazagon. For particulars apply at the premises or at Messrs. MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS, 18, Church Gate Street.

P. CASSANELLO & Co.—Olive Oil, 10 Annas per Bottle; Gorgonzola, Parmesan, Rs. 1-4, Gruyere, 12 Annas and Chester Cheese 10 Annas per lb.; Milan Sausage, Rs. 1-4 per lb., Salted Anchovies, 8 Annas a dozen; Lombardy Butter, 15 Annas per lb.

JUST to HAND new FOULKARIES with and without Glass, Rampore Chuddars and Shawls; very antique and rich. A large and select stock to chose from. Also all kinds of Indian and Fine Art Work Jewellery. Price lists free by post.—HUIJEE MULL & Co., Rampart Row and Meadow Street.

PEARSE and Co. are the SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for the ROYAL HUNGARIAN WINES, from BUDA PESTH. Orders are being registered.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other Illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
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Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling wate or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS,
15, Forbes Street.

LEATHES and Co. have been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction at the above rooms, THIS DAY, at 3 o. m., the following articles:—
4 handsome ant que reading lamps fitted with duplex burners and patent extinguishers.
1 large ir n safe by J. C. and W. Lord, fitted with a Chubb's lock.
2 dozen Henry Laurence's pebble spectacles.
3 boxes Jubilee sterling silver brooches, solitaires, Dresden China figures, glassware, picture frames, toilet sets, etc.
LEATHES & CO.
Bombay, May 6, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.
AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT TOSHAKHANA ARTICLES.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the following articles belonging to the Government Toshakhana, consisting of a silk gadi, silk rein, saddle with girth and stirrup, silk khases, tungis, embroidered cashmere blankets, gold embroidered shawl, turban, &c., &c.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a few articles of household furniture, such as cupboards, chairs, wha-nots, dressing and washing tables, bedsteads, mantasie, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman.
AT 1-30 P. M.
1 handsome strong racing pony height 13 hands, 4 years old (maid-n) brought in Lucknow last year.
1 new dog-cart and English harness and stable gear, whips, &c., complete.
1 very handsome strong black waler pony, quiet to ride and drive.
1 Handsome Arab riding chesnut horse, 14·3, 6 years old, quiet.
1 handsome iron grey Arab galloway.
1 handsome strong dog-cart.
SALE of Building Materials, opposite the Bombay Tramway Company's office at Dadela.
On MONDAY the 9th instant. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above named place, a large quantity of building materials, consisting of sea wood planks, rafters, posts, &c., &c.
BONA FIDE SALE.
Under instructions from Messrs. Cursetjee Bazonjee Dastoor and Nusserwanjee Bazonjee Dastoor, Administrators of the property and credits of the late Framjee Bazonjee Dastoor deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 11th May, at 1 p. m., sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Cumbatta Lane, or opposite the 7th and the 8th Cumbatta Lane, Khotwadi, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best-plated ware, solid silverware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome 1, 2, and 4 lights hanging organ lamps, a first-rate large size musical box, a first-rate clock, rich table ornaments, a strong second-hand landau, a strong second-hand dog-cart, a fast-trotting bay horse, a large collection of Chinese pots and garden seats, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 7, Nopsan Road, Malbar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, a handsome rosewood full-toned grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate oilpaintings and photographs, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c. &c., the property of OSCAR GOY, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
BENNET & CO.
Bombay, May 6, 1887.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.
THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in consequence—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the inventor's hopes. Thousands of volunteers from all grades of society, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, energy has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.
This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It steadily improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.
Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few drops will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole system. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly bridges over the infirmities of declining years, and invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the sunset of life with comfort, for in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving health and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.
PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.
DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS
Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.
The above celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating tortures if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Any complaints, long standing, will be perceived even after only one week's use, and for nervous affections, when solely from continuation of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousand of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1s.6d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.
THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS
Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease; whether nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strength in all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the unconquered remedy for the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pain, purify the blood, brace the nerves and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.
Every package and genuine preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. THACKER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; B. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; HARRIS & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYALL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pegu-mandee, Agra; DOOLY SINGH and LALL SINGH, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; FRAKE, ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; HALL HODSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Purchasers are especially cautioned not to be deluded into buying so-called "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."
IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret and sad cases, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee and one Anna. Agents for DR. DE ROOS' Medicines.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOTICES.

MR. E. HAYDN is AUTHORISED to SIGN our firm from THIS DATE.
BOOTH & Co.
Bombay, May 2, 1887.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their numerous patrons and the public, that their TAILORING BRANCH of business in the Fort will be DISCONTINUED from the 1st May 1887, and their Business Rooms will be REMOVED to the address given hereunder, where all orders for wholesale and retail will be executed with their usual promptitude. Please note the address.
Y. A. LACKA & Co.,
Travelling Kit Warehouse,
Chuckla Street, near Jacksons Musjid, Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS AND MILLOWNERS.
WE, the Undersigned, have COMMENCED BUSINESS at the PATENT SLIP ENGINE WORKS, Mazagon, and beg to announce that all classes of Wrought and Cast-Iron and Brass Work will be carefully executed under our own supervision. Estimate given on application.
COUPER & TOSH.
Sole Agents in India for Messrs. Marshall and Thunder's Patent Automatic Spring Metallic Packing.

SIR WM. WEDDERBURN MEMORIAL FUND.
NATIVE Gentlemen desirous of subscribing to the above Fund are requested to send in their Subscription to the Bank of Bombay at their earliest convenience.
PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA,
K. T. TELANG,
COWASJEE HORMASJEE,
TRIBHOVANDAS M. NATHOOBHOY,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING CO., Ld.
IT is hereby notified that the retail price of Ice at the Company's Factories and at the Chief Depots is 1 PIES per lb.
The Company, however, are not responsible for the Price charged, nor can they guarantee that this Company's Ice will be obtained elsewhere than at the Factories, Mody Bay.
By order of the Board,
C. H. B. PODGER & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 2nd April 1887.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.
PATENT ROOFING TILES, made on the most modern and approved principle, cheaper, lighter, more durable, and in every way more advantageous than any others in the market, and a considerable saving in concrete space.
Promptitude and attitude in make and fit there is no possibility of leakage. Purchasers can always rely upon their requirements being promptly supplied.
Also, Machine-made bricks of best quality.
For full particulars and prices apply to
THE INDIAN TILE COMPANY,
16, Tamarind Lane, opposite the Cathedral.

THE CAWNPORE TANNERY Co., Limited.
Registered under Act VI. of 1882.
CAPITAL Rs. 5,00,000.
Divided into 10,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each. Payment Rs. 5 per Share on application. Rs. 5 per Share on allotment. The remainder by calls of Rs. 5 per Share to be called up as may be found necessary, one Calendar Month's notice being given previous to such calling due.
PROSPECTUSES and FORMS of APPLICATION for SHARES may be obtained from Messrs. BREUL and Co., Cawnpore, the Secretaries of the Company, where the Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
BRAKE BLOCKS.
TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 21,600 TEAKWOOD BRAKE BLOCKS.
Tenders sealed and superscribed, and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 500 must be delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, by 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 11th May next, after which hour no Tender will be received.
Forms of Specification and Tender can be obtained, and Samples seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 22nd April 1887.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
TENDERS will be received up to noon on the 15th instant for the SUPPLY to this Company of 825 TEAKWOOD LOGS to the following specification:
To be well seasoned, Moulmein or Rangoon TEAK, in straight square logs, in quality full Indian, first-class, without holes, shakes, vents on their edges, knots, beetle or other holes and free from sap.
500 of the logs to be not less than 19 feet long and to measure at least 15 inches on any of the sides and at any part of the log. No square should be of less than 225 c.ft. cubical contents.
The remaining 25 logs to be not less than 39 feet long and to measure not less than 18 inches on any of the sides and at any part of the log. No square shouldbe of less than 90 c.ft. cubical contents.
The prices are to include delivery either at the Company's Basin, Colaba, or at the Stores Depôt, Parel.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
F. T. RICKARDS,
For Agent.
General Offices, Bombay, 4th May 1887.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.
THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.
BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

NOTICE
Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,
GENERAL MERCHANT,
SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.
CARPENTERS', ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS
RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL.
TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.
LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.
CRUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
&c., &c., &c.
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, INALL VARIETIES.
10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.
ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the many sufferings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever known.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1883, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London, Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy that sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances and specimens of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE MISTAKE ON THE PART OF THE DISPENSER OR PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. age Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
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SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,400,000
RESERVE FUND 800,000
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed. DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the commercial towns and cities of the world.
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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts a 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
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The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £500,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
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DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
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SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawals. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.
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Bombay Branch.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.
NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GOD

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Departure of English mail, 5 p.m.
Departure of Sir William Wedderburn per mail steamer.
Band, E. Y. Regt., Yacht Club, 6-15 p.m.
Al-fresco Entertainment, Victoria Gardens.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 4th :—Daylight (ship), from Moulmein ; and Medusa (s), Hongkong. Yesterday :—Akola (s), from Muscat ; Yasso (s), London ; and Mecca (s), Mozambique.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Clan Macdonald (s), for Marseilles ; Hannah Landles (ship), Rotterdam ; and Arura (s), Naples and Messina.

DISMISSED FORM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Ramchandra Shrinivas, kulkarni, Margar, taluka Indi, in the Bijapur Collectorate, having been convicted under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

A MISSING GIRL.—Tannao Rowjee, living in Coombarwarra, 2nd Lane, reported to the police on Wednesday that his sister, named Vanoo, aged 12 years, has been missing since that morning. She had gold and silver ornaments on her person to the value of Rs 80.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN AND THE PIECE-GOODS ASSOCIATION.—The secretary to the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchantes' Association has issued handbills in the market wishing the members to be present at the Apollo Bunder in the afternoon to bid farewell to Sir William Wedderburn.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The April monthly statement of the Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit Khetwadi Branch of the Bombay Native Dispensary has just been issued, from which it appears that the daily average attendance was 224, and the admission, 2,100. Of these 420 were Parsis, 658 Hindus, 774 Mussalmans, 76 Christians, and 177 of other castes.

THE EFFECTS OF DRINK.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Bellasis Road, touching the death of Kaidaree Dhoudoo, aged 30 years. Deceased was a mill labourer of dissipated habits, and much addicted to drink. His wife found him lying on a bench in the verandah of his house, suffering from the effects of drink, unconscious, and breathing heavily. He died shortly after. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by excessive drinking.

HOUSEBREAKING BY A WOMAN.—Mr. Ryan yesterday convicted an old Bania woman, named Rewoo, on a charge of housebreaking and trespass, with intent to commit theft, in the house of Dewjee Premjee, a Bhattia. The accused was found in the house searching a box. She had got in by picking a lock which secured the door. In defence she denied the truth of the charge, which she averred was a false one, and had been made up by the complainant. Mr. Ryan however convicted her on the evidence, and sentenced her to three months' imprisonment.

LOST PROPERTY.—Ebrahimjee Mammahjee, living at Dubhoo Street, reported to the police on Wednesday that he dropped from his person a packet containing currency notes and cash to the value of Rs. 212, and six gold earings, valued Rs. 25, somewhere about that street.—Venayek Trimbuck reports that his wife dropped from her person a gold necklace set with pearls, valued at Rs. 300, somewhere about Sonapore.—Bhagertee, woman, living at new Hanooman Lane, reported having dropped a gold nose-ring, valued at Rs. 150, while at a wedding party at Lohar Chawl on Wednesday.

MUSIC AT THE YACT CLUB.—The band of the East York Regiment will play the following programme of music at the Yacht Club at 6-15 this evening :—

Overture	Light Cavalry ..... Suppe
Bolero	Icon la Rosa ..... Mariani
Reminiscences of All National	Godfrey
Valse	Fairy Voices ..... Crowe
Selection	A bit for each ..... Latann
Serenade Valse ...	Espagnola ..... Metra

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE AL-FRESCO ENTERTAINMENT IN THE GARDENS.—The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Eurasian Association celebrate their fourth annual anniversary this evening, by an entertainment in the Victoria Gardens. This year happening to be the Jubilee year, the committee of the Association have determined to give the affair the greatest possible *eclat*, and have on account of that circumstance arranged a variety of amusement in the shape of Christy Minstrel troupe, dancing platforms, shooting galleries, &c. The illuminations form no small part in the display. It is expected that sympathy with the objects of the Association, and the prospects of a pleasant evening, will attract crowds to the Gardens.

THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—An adjourned general meeting of shareholders of the company, which is in liquidation, was held yesterday at the registered office, 31, Elphinstone Circle, for the purpose of transacting the business left undisposed of at the meeting held on the 5th February last. Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee, the liquidator, was called to the chair, and read the minutes of proceedings of the two previous meetings to refresh the memory of the shareholders as to the business before them. It was proposed by Mr. Goolam Hoosein Yacoob, seconded by Mr. Oomedram Pranshunker, and carried, that the audited balance sheet of the company made up to 31st January 1886, and the liquidator's report, previously circulated among the shareholders, be approved and adopted. It was proposed by Mr. Sooma Mowjee, seconded by Mr. Kaisajee Coovercjee, and carried, that the best thanks of the shareholders be given to the liquidator, Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee, for the trouble he had taken in the matter of the liquidation and for his conduct in the chair.

THE CARLTON CLUB.—On Wednesday night, the 4th instant, the Bombay Carlton Club held its monthly social gathering in the new premises, opposite H. M.'s Dockyard. This is the second occasion on which the members of this club have met together in the present quarters to enjoy a pleasant evening ; the first was a success it cannot be denied that the second gathering was even more delightful. During the course of the evening, Messrs. Thalenberg, A. F. Bickham, T. Brumby, and Whitmore amused the company with well-rendered songs, both comic and otherwise. If a little variety in the tone of the entertainment seem desirable no blame is attaching to the irrepressible president, Mr. Pearson, who arranged things as comfortably as could have been desired. A pleasing and novel feature in the evening's programme was particularly noticeable. Mr. Pearson gave a good selection of music on the cornet, and Mr. Whitmore's exhibition on the violin quite took the company by surprise. The evening's pleasure was brought to a close with the singing of the well-known glees—"The Wreath" and "The March of the Men of Harlech" rendered in rare form by some half-a-dozen members. Next "God Save the Queen" was chanted in full chorus by the company, which broke up about midnight. The especial thanks of the members of the club are due to Messrs. Pearson and Whitmore, to the former for his thoughtful management of the entertainment and to the latter gentleman for the pleasant good humour displayed by him throughout the evening, and for his services as accompanist to most of the singers. To Messrs. Thalenberg and Wickham, with all apologies to the other singers, the members of the Carlton Club are particularly indebted for the nice selection of music to which they were treated by these two artists. The next social gathering will take place in June.

SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

THE following further amounts have been credited to the above fund at the Bank of Bombay. Subscribers are requested to send in their contributions to the Bank as soon as possible :—

Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalljee & Co.	50
Peeroo Mahomed, Esq.	50
Vundrawandas Purshotumdas, Esq. ...	50
Amount previously acknowledged	17,995
Total ...Rs.	18,145

NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY,
For Self and Joint Hony. Secretaries.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Debilitated Constitutions.—When climate, age, or hardships have undermined the health, skin diseases are prone to arise and augment the existing weakness. Holloway's medicaments daily prove most serviceable even under the most untoward circumstances. This well-known and highly-esteemed ointment possesses the finest balsamic virtues, which soothe and heal without inflaming or irritating the most tender skin or most sensitive sore. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible for curing bad legs, varicose veins, swelled ankles, erysipelas, scaly skin, and every variety of skin disease. Over all these disorders Holloway's remedies exert a quick and favourable action, and, where cure is possible, gradually but certainly arrive at that consummation. They are invaluable in the cure of scrofula and scurvy.

STAY OF EXECUTION.

THE sentence of death which had been passed on Abdee Hajee Ramzan, by Mr. Justice Farran at the last Criminal Sessions, for the murder of his wife, was not carried out yesterday morning as had been ordered. It is believed—for no information was given by the gaol authorities—that the relations of the convict have appealed against the verdict of the jury and the sentence of the Judge, and pending the hearing of that appeal, the execution of the order of Justice Farran has been stayed by Government. On Wednesday evening the Sheriff of Bombay received a telegram from Mahableshwar, granting a short reprieve. The grounds of appeal are that the action of the prisoner, Abdee Hajee Ramzan, amounted to voluntarily causing grievous hurt, as his victim did not die till a day or two after the assault ; that the verdict of the jury was wrong, and that the sentence of the Judge was too heavy. Large crowds of natives, who had expected to witness the execution, were present in front of the gaol, remained there for some time, and only gradually dispersed when the hour fixed had passed, and the police had left the scene.

CLAIM ON A BREACH OF CONTRACT.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. N. Spencer, Acting Chief Judge, the Queen Spinning and Weaving Company sought to recover the sum of Rs. 1,575 from the Bombay Company, being the amount of damages alleged to have been sustained by that company by reason of the defendants' default and breach of contract. Mr. Rustomjee M. Patel appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the defendants. The plaint stated that the defendants by an agreement, dated the 14th of September last, contracted to sell the plaintiffs 100 tons of Powell's Duffryn Cardiff coals, of November and December shipment, at the rate of Rs. 15-4 per ton. The plaintiffs were ready and willing to pay for and take delivery of the coals, and on the 11th of January last they asked the defendants to declare the name of the steamer by which the coal was expected. That repeated applications were made to the defendants for delivery, and written notices were also sent on the 4th and the 9th of February last demanding delivery orders. On the 10th of February last, the defendants offered Bothel's West Hartley coals by a steamer which they then expected to arrive ; but as that was not the quality stipulated, the plaintiffs declined to accept. That the due date of the contract having expired by the 1st of February last, the plaintiffs waited for delivery at the request of the defendants, and on their failure they at last purchased 100 tons of Powel's Duffryn Cardiff coals at Rs. 31 per ton, which was the market rate on the 14th of February last. The plaintiffs have thus suffered damage through the defendants' failure and breach of contract, and they estimated the damage at Rs. 15-12 per ton, amounting to the sum now claimed.

Mr. Craigie, for the defendants, admitted the breach of contract. The defendants denied that they asked for any extension of time for delivery, and they also stated that the words thereabouts to mean 10 per cent. more or less at the option of the seller. Evidence was then called, and the case was adjourned for further hearing.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF A JOURNALIST.

MR. RYAN was yesterday engaged in hearing the case in which Steven Howard, described as a journalist charges Rustomjee Dadabhoy and Cursetjee Rastomjee, the proprietor and publisher of the *Poona Observer*, with defaming him in their issue of the 19th ultimo. Mr. Howard conducted his own case, and Mr. Pherozeshaw M. Mehta represented the accused.

Mr. Howard addressed the Court as to the necessity of taking the evidence of Colonel LaTouche, who had tried the case, the false report of which he complained, and also that of Sergt. Wilson, who was one of the chief witnesses at the time. Mr. Howard was perfectly indifferent as to whether Sergt. Wilson was summoned to Bombay or examined on commission. But that it might be fairer to the accused, he was willing to pay the expenses of that gentleman coming down to Bombay.

Mr. Mehta did not quite gather what Mr. Howard's long speech was tending to. He asked whether it was the commencement of the trial, or an application for an adjournment. For his client he would say that if the case was gone into, it would appear that it would be required to examine Col. LaTouche by commission. The matter complained of was only an account of a case which had come before Colonel LaTouche. His Worship was well aware that such reports were never given in full, and because a report was not in full, it would hardly be transformed into a libel. And as a matter of fact it was well known that cases of the kind did not always prove to be correct, and that generally depended on the abilities of the reporter. Mr. Mehta dared say that even his Worship had often found himself reported to have said what he had not said.

His Worship gave the reporters credit that such a thing had not occurred to him.

Mr. Mehta explained that was not a reflection on the reporters, as he thought there was not a more difficult thing to do than to report, and it required an amount of ability. Besides reporters has other duties to do than report in Court, and it could not be expected that full reports could be given of everything that transpired. It was in the nature of things.

His Worship remarked that it was the heading of the report which was complained of.

Mr. Mehta said the heading certainly could have been better worded. On behalf of his client he expressed regret that it was so written, but the report concluded with the statement that the "accused was discharged."

His Worship thought Mr. Howard would be wise if he accepted the apology. All he had wanted was a vindication before the Court, and the apology gave that.

Mr. Howard expressed his extreme regret that he could not accept the apology at all. It was now a case of death-bed repentance, as up to that moment the accused had published nothing in the way of recantation. He submitted that an apology at the eleventh hour, or even the very last minute of the eleventh hour, was of no value. The accused had maintained all the time a most defiant attitude, and now when they were summoned and about to be punished, they offered apologies.

Mr. Mehta explained that the summons was served only on Wednesday.

Mr. Howard was going to show that Mr. Mehta's solicits had known of it before by a telegram, but his Worship interrupted him as he would take no judicious notice of that fact.

Mr. Howard then proceeded to address the Court on the merits of his case. He stated he would show to the Court that the report was a most diabolical libel on the part of the accused Rustomjee, who was his own editor.

His Worship observed reprovingly that nothing would justify him in using language of that sort unless he could connect the accused with it.

Mr. Howard proceeded to say that he thought he would be able to do so. Referring the Court to the information, he was confident he would show that it was the intention of the accused to deliberately prove that he had really committed the theft of the papers. The libel was not only malignant, but also mischievous, because the report contained a covert attack on the Magistrate. The report was of the most malicious description, and concocted purposely to convey the wrong impression it conveyed.

Mr. Mehta interrupting said it was not necessary to make long speeches containing all sorts of adjectives.

Mr. Howard then confined himself to the case which gave rise to the libel. It was in revenge because he had sometime ago sued Mr. Rustomjee for money due by him. A case was got up, in which he had been falsely charged with the theft of fourteen copies of the *Poona Observer*. The Magistrate, Colonel LaTouche, without going into the defence, dismissed the charge after hearing the explanation made by him. On that occasion the complainant was a mere cooly, and by a very curious coincidence that cooly was represented by three pleaders, one of whom was well known to be the legal adviser of Mr. Rustomjee. These it was given out were retained by the committee of the institute. However, one of them actually gave evidence in the case, and that, as his Worship knew, was most unprofessional.

Mr. Mehta objected to this matter, as it was irrelevant, but his Worship observed that it was the opening address.

Mr. Howard in his further remarks tried to show that the libel was a deliberate savage attack.

His Worship observed that it was a pity that he had not had some one to represent him, who could take a more dispassionate view of the matter than he did himself.

Mr. Howard thought that when a man was branded all over the country as a thief as the accused had done, it was as gross a libel as any one could be guilty of.

His Worship : Your indignation not only makes you eloquent but completely carries you away. (Laughter.)

Mr. Howard then read over to the Court his information, and denied the truth of the report which appeared, and was proceeding to cite Maine on the Law of defamation, when Court stopped him, and promised to deal with that matter itself.

At the suggestion of Mr. Mehta, the commission the complainant asked for was issued to Poona for the examination of Col. LaTouche, and the case adjourned for a fortnight.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

A WIDOW REMARRIAGE.

ANOTHER widow remarriage was celebrated last evening at the house of Mr. Madhowdas Raghunaathdas, in Girgaum. Mr. Madhowdas, who has married a widow himself, is a staunch supporter of those who desire to form such unions, and has often given them valuable aid in surmounting the obstacles that are thrown in their way. The age of the bride, who had become a widow at the age of eight, is thirteen, and that of the bridegroom is twenty. They are inhabitants of Jamnagar in Kattyawar, and belong to a high caste even among Brahmins, which goes by the name of the Andich Brahmins. A company of natives and Europeans was invited to witness the interesting nuptial ceremony which lasted for about an hour. The gathering included the Thakor Saheb of Morvi, Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. and Mrs. Geary, Messrs. T. J. Bennett, Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Ragoonath N. Khote, Cumroodeen Tyabjee, Jairaj Peershoy, Lakhmidas Khimjee, N. G. Chandavarkar, Ganesham Nilkant and several others. A number of Parsee and Hindoo ladies were also present. The ceremony was performed by a Brahmin, assisted by two others, who appeared to be minor functionaries. They performed the marriage service according to the rites prescribed by the Shastras, which included a worship of cocoanuts and mango leaves, and the burning of ghee, grains, &c., in the sacred fire lighted in front of the marrying couple who were seated on low wooden stools. The parents of the bride sat beside them and performed the *Kanyadan*, that is the ceremony of giving away their daughter to the bridegroom. At the conclusion of the ceremony, which was held on the ground-floor, in an open square, at the back of the house, the company adjourned to the hall upstairs, where the girl's father made a brief speech in Gujerati, expressing the great pleasure he felt at relieving his daughter that day from the life-long woes of widowhood. He knew that his caste people would persecute him and his family, but he had determined to brave all for the sake of his poor child. He was very glade to see that a prince of Kattyawar had approved of his action by his presence that evening.

The bridegroom then rose and addressed the assembly. He had long been keenly alive to the sad fate to which Hindoo widows were condemned, and had established a society in his province for the promotion of widow remarriages. He had tried to further the cause of widows by writings and speeches ; but considering that example was much better than precept, he had sought that opportunity of marrying a widow. He was very happy to state that in his father-in-law, Mehta Pranjivan Bhagwanji, he had found a cordial supporter of his views and wishes. A distribution of flowers brought the joyful proceedings to a close.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following are the Bombay Season Reports for the week ending 3rd instant.

KARACHI.—River at Kotri on 2nd, 7 feet against 8 feet 4 inches on same date last year. Kharif sowings commenced in Sakro, Tatta, and Sujawal Talukas ; crops injured by salt-water freshes in Ghorabari Taluka. Fever in seven and cattle-disease in one taluka. Wheat, red rice and bajri in Karachi 32, 30 and 32 ; and Mirpur Batoro 20, 48 and 40 respectively.

SHIKARPUR.—River 53 feet against 7 feet on same date last year. Weather hot. Rabi harvesting still continues. Small-pox in seven and cattle-disease in three talukas. Rice, Wheat, and jowari in Shikarpur 20, 23, and 40 ; Sukkur 22, 24 and 40 ; and Larkhana 20, 26 and 42 pounds per rupee respectively.

HYDERABAD.—Weather warm. Rabi harvesting continues in five talukas ; kharif cultivation in progress. Fever in four, small-pox in three, and cattle disease in two talukas. River at Kotri on 2nd, 7 feet against 8 feet 4 inches on same date last year. Wheat 23, bajri 37½, jowari 40, rice white 20, and red 29 pounds per rupee.

UPPER SIND FRONTIER.—Public health good ; disease among goats in Kashmor. Hot winds blowing.

AHMEDABAD.—Rabi harvesting and cotton-picking nearly completed. Public health good ; small-pox among cattle in Dholka Taluka. Wheat 29, bajri 31 pounds per rupee.

PANCH MAHALS.—Public health good in Godhra, Kalol, and Halol; slight small-pox in Jhalod and Dohad. Bajri 32, wheat 21, and maize 51 pounds.

KAIRA.—Measles among children to a slight extent in Matar, Nadiad, and Borsad Talukas; slight fever in Borsad Taluka; small-pox among cattle to a slight extent in Mehmadabad, Thasra, and Nadiad Talukas, land being manured in same talukas. Bajri 33½, wheat 23½, rice 23½ sers.

BROACH.—Preparations for sowing commenced in some talukas. Cattle-disease in Vagra, Anklesvar, and Hansot. Rice 21, bajri 29, and jowari 32 pounds per rupee.

SURAT.—Cotton-picking continues; other crops reaped. Fever in Bardoli Taluka. Jowari 36, and nagli 44 pounds.

KHANDESH.—Weather very hot. Fever in three and small-pox in twelve talukas; cholera in Savda town only, cases 11, fatal 2. Wheat 27 and bajri 41 pounds.

NASIK.—Rabi threshing nearly completed; land being prepared in most of the talukas for kharif sowing. Public health good, except in Igatpuri and Nandgaon in parts of which small-pox continues; slight fever in Peint. Prices stationery.

COLABA (BOMBAY).—Abnormal temperature nil on 27th, 29th, and 30th, 1. warm on 28th and 1st, and 2. warm on 2nd and 3rd. Vapour in air excessive, except on 29th, when it was normal; wind normal from 27th to 30th. Abnormal wind southerly from 1st to 3rd.

THANA.—Rabi crops good; reaping completed. Cholera in Murbad Taluka, cases seven, fatal; small-pox in two talukas; slight fever in four and cattle-disease in three talukas. Second sort rice 22 pounds.

KOLABA.—(Report for the week ending 2nd instant, 1887.)—Fever in Panvel and small-pox in Alibag and Panvel Talukas; cattle-disease in Mangaon and Panvel Talukas. Reaping of rabi crops finished. Rice second sort 26 2-7 and tur dal second sort 21 3-7 pounds per rupee.

RATNAGIRI.—Rain 2 cents, total 10 cents. Reaping of rabi nearly completed. Slight fever in two, measles in one, and slight cattle-disease in parts of six talukas. Nagli 19-75, vari 16-24, and rice 12-57.

POONA.—Slight rain in Indapur Taluka and Baramati Petha, being 6 and 16 cents, respectively. Harvesting of jowari, wheat, &c., almost completed in Bhimthadi Taluka and Baramati Petha; in the latter reaping of Khapla wheat in progress; land being prepared for cultivation in Indapur and Purandhar Talukas. Public health generally good ; slight cattle-disease in Indapur and small-pox in Haveli Talukas. Bajri 44 and jowari 56 pounds in the district; and bajri 37 and jowari 43 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

AHMEDNAGAR.—Cattle-disease in Shrigonda. Bajri 57 and jowari 67 pounds.

SHOLAPUR.—Rain 9 cents in Pandharpur. Lands being prepared for kharif crops. Cattle-disease in Sholapur and Pandharpur Talukas and cholera in Madha and Pandharpur Talukas, 72 cases, 25 fatal. Jowari 63 and bajri 54 pounds.

SATARA.—Cholera in one village of Khanapur and in two of Khatav, 137 cases, 43 fatal; cattle-disease in five talukas. Bajri 44-30 and jowari 45-22.

BIJAPUR.—Rain 20 cents, Muddebihal 48, Bagevadi 6, Bijapur 27, Bagalkot 41, and Hungund 9 cents. Ploughing in progress. Cattle-disease in Indi, Muddebihal, Hungund, and Bagevadi. Jowari 64 and bajri 60 pounds.

BELGAUM.—Rain in Belgaum 64 cents, total 4 inches 26 cents ; none in Khanapury elsewhere 75 cents at Parasgad to 4 inches at Sampgaon. Land being prepared for cultivation. Cattle-disease in four talukas. Jowari 47 and bajri 53 pounds per rupee.

DHARWAR.—Rain in Navalgund 2½ inches, Mugud 1 inch 70 cents ; in Nargund, Gadag, and Ranebennur nearly an inch, and slight in six other talukas. Cotton-picking nearly completed ; ground being prepared for early crops ; sowing of rice commenced in Mugud ; scarcity of fodder in Navalgund and of drinking water in Gadag, Karajgi, and Kod Talukas. Public health generally good ; slight fever in Gadag and cattle-disease in Navalgund. Rice 25, jowari 56½ pounds per rupee.

KANARA.—Field operations continue. Slight fever above Ghats. Weather hot and cloudy ; wind southerly. Rainfall 29 cents in Karwar, 21 in Ankola, 9 in Honavar, 11 in Sirsi, 34 in Haliyal, 7 in Bhatkal, 16 in Mundgod, and 32 in Yellapur. Rice common Karwar and district average 13 sers per rupee.

RAJKOT.—Weather hot. Measles in Godka, Manekevada, Manavadar, Mendarda, Bagasra, and Bilkha. Fever in Rajkot, Porbandar, and Dedan. Wheat 25, bajri 25, and jowari 31 pounds.

WADHWAN.—Weather hot. General good health. Bajri 30, jowari 33, and wheat 26 pounds per rupee.

BARODA.—Public health good. Small-pox in Padra Taluka, and measles in Amreli. Rabi crops in fair condition. Bajri 27, wheat 18, and rice 21 pouns.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain in parts of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country. Preparation for kharif sowing going on in ten districts. Scarcity of drinking water and fodder continues in parts of Dharwar. Fever in parts of ten, cattle-disease in parts of eleven, small-pox in parts of seven, and cholera in parts of four districts.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

BENGAL.

GOLF IN CALCUTTA.—The last of the medals for the present season has played for on Friday and Saturday last, when twelve couples entered for the gold medal presented by the Royal Blackheath Golf Club in 1874. The play was very even, but the handicap players had it all their own way, the scratch scores not coming to the fore on this occasion. The result was close, as will be seen below, the medal going by one stroke to Mr. W R. Macdonald, who made the very creditable score of 85, with an allowance of 9. Mr J. G. Ritchie was second in 85, with an allowance of 10 ; his first round of 44 was a really good performance, but he unfortunately ran up a score of 52 in the second round, Mr. J. O. B. Saunders was third with 87, with 14 off.

According to custom, the annual dinner, following on the completion of this medal, took place on Saturday evening at the Club House, when about 40 were present. A storm that burst about half-past six threatened to spoil the proceedings, but it cleared off somewhat, and only one or two members were prevented from coming. The dinner was presided over by Mr. G. A. Ormiston, Captain of the Club, and after the usual loyal toasts had been gone through, the chairman proposed those of the medal holders, which were heartily responded to.

These were as follows :—

	won by		
Club gold medal	Mr. J. F. Macnair	81	scr.
Blackheath gold do.	Mr. W. R. Macdonald	85	hcap.
Madras silver do.	Mr. J.O'B Saunders	82	hcap.
Bombay, silver do.	Dr. W. J. Simpson	88	hcap.
St. Andrew's Challenge Cup	Mr. J. Patterson	85	hcap.
Kashmir Challenge Cup	Mr. J. F. Macnair	39	scr.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH ON CANADA AND IRELAND.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH, in an article on "False Analogies," says :—"Canada seems destined, in her own despite, to be made the means of fatally misleading her Mother Country. The British people are being led to believe that the experiment which they are desired to try in the case of Ireland has already been tried with perfect success in the case of Canada. Canada, they are told, rebelled against British tyranny, but a Parliament of their own having been conceded to her, she was at once converted to loyalty and attachment. This has often been denied, but it is repeated with the same confidence as ever. In the first place, it is not true that Canada rebelled against British tyranny. The disturbances in 1837 were not so much an insurrection against the Home Government as a petty civil war between political Parties in Canada itself, complicated in the French Province by a question between the races. The immediate cause of the outbreak in Upper Canada was the defeat of the Liberals by the Tories in a general election. . . . . Oppression of Canada, therefore, if regard is to be paid to the facts of history, will be struck out of the list of the charges which, since England rejected Mr. Gladstone, it has become his delight to bring against her and her Government. In the second place, Canada was not satisfied with a vassal Parliament like that which is proposed for Ireland. What she received is virtual independence, legislative and executive, with regard to all her internal concerns, the British Governor-General being in all such matters a pageant. Her tie to the Imperial Government is merely external, and is borne because it is unfelt, and because her British colonists are as friendly to the Imperial country as the Irish Nationalists, into whose hands Mr. Gladstone's Bill would throw Ireland, are hostile. . . . The cases of Ireland and Canada, in short, are as unlike each other as any two cases can be. The pretended analogy is as false as possible ; nor does it become true when it is combined with a number of other false analogies, such as those of the German Confederation, the Austrian Empire, Sweden and Norway, or Denmark and Iceland; though people seem to fancy that four or five irrelevant instances, piled upon each other, must make up something relevant, and afford some assurance of the practicability of a desperate scheme. All this has been said before, yet the fallacy persistently re-appears."

THE COTTON TRADE IN ENGLAND.

THE official annual statement of the secretary of the Amalgamated Associations of Operative Cotton Spinners of the Northern Counties of England has just been issued. This document is useful not only as an indication of the state of the cotton trade, but is, perhaps, even more valuable as embodying the views of an important section of the community on questions affecting their interest. The secretary, Mr. Maudesley, says :—

"The year 1886 has to us been a most eventful one and one that, in a manner never done before, has taxed our resources to the utmost in the absence of any great strike or lock-out. So far as profitable trade is concerned it has been much worse for our department than 1885, bad as that was. To one not knowing the inner workings of the trade this is somewhat strange, seeing that the demand for yarn has been greater than ever before in the history of cotton spinning. The cause of this we have explained over and over again as being due to the insane willingness of small capitalists to place their savings at the disposal of professional promoters of spinning companies. This matter will, with the assistance of an alteration in the law, right itself in time, but it is doing so very slowly. It is satisfactory to note that, despite the unprofitable condition of the trade, more mills have during the year kept their machinery fairly well employed. One reason for this is that cotton has been cheap. In our annual report for 1883 we congratulated ourselves on the fact that American qualities of cotton had averaged lower prices than in any year since 1855. The prices for the year just passed have been lower than in 1883. This has in part been due to the constantly increasing area under cultivation, and no doubt to the general tendency of agricultural produce towards lower prices. In spite of this, it has perhaps been the worst year employers in the spinners' department have ever had. Taking low-middling Orleans cotton and 32's cop twist, the average margin for the year is 2¼d., and on 40's weft, 2 9-32d. Last year, taking the same standards, it was 2d. and 2 9-32d. respectively. The lowest point in the year was reached in the last week of July and the first week in August. The margin on 32's cop twist was then 2 1-16d., being 3-16d. below the average for the year. The year finishes up with the margin at 2½d., being ¼d. above the average. Except in well equipped and good districts, the outlook in connection with this is a miserable margin, but it is some satisfaction to find that since the end of the year it has further improved. We need not further go into details on these points. We print our usual tables showing the weekly price of standard cottons and yarns, with the margin for each week. Better than anything that can be said these figures supply an indication of the position of the trade at any given date. Our export trade during the year has gone up largely. Of yarn we have exported 254,346,100lb., as compared with 245,830,900lb. for 1885 and 270,904,600lb. for 1884. It will thus be seen that, although we have sent off much more than, in 1885, we have not in yarn reached the quantity exported in 1884. When we, however, come to cloth, the difference is more than accounted for. In this department the number of yards exported reached the enormous total of 4,850,930,300 yards. In round numbers this is 450,000,000 yards above the average of the two previous years. We are sometimes told that we are going to be shut up by our competitors. Next to England the United States of America are the greatest cotton manufacturers in the world, but the above increase is greater than the whole of the exports of cloth by them. India has absorbed the bulk of this improvement, and with the development of the country we may reasonably expect that our business will still further improve. Reckoning an average of eight yards of cloth to a pound of yarn, the increased quantity of cloth exported means that over 56,000,000lb. of yarn have had to be produced over and above the output of 1885. This is an encouraging state of things ; and if manufacturers go on putting down looms as they have been doing during the past year, spinners will soon have the best of the market, unless they act foolishly, and do as they have done for years back, and more than keep up with it. Our previous remarks will have prepared our readers for the observation that our disputes during the year have largely been due to bad spinning, which, in addition to increasing the work, also reduces the wages earned. As we, however, supply particulars of these in our quarterly reports, we will not reproduce them. We can only congratulate our members on the excellent position they have maintained during the year. The attempt of the Oldham employers to reduce wages 5 per cent. in January last was a failure. The further effort made to get the principal spinning centres to join in another attempt in August also failed. It is, however, our duty to be prepared, if the necessity should arise, and the extra levies which during the last year have been and are still being on the whole cheerfully paid have done much to strengthen our position.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Consumption its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor, writes : "I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees : Ansar, Harford, and Co., 210, High Holborn London.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN EGYPT.

SOME official correspondence respecting slavery in Egypt has been issued from the Foreign Office. On the 6th February last Sir E. Baring made a report to Lord Salisbury on the subject of the importation of slaves into Egypt by pilgrims returning from Mecca. The result of his inquiry into the matter showed that an abuse existed which it was desirable, and he thought possible, to remedy. Between thirty and forty slaves are annually imported by pilgrims from Mecca. The Convention of 1877 and the Decree of 1878 only empower the Slavery Department to deal with slave merchants or other persons who import slaves with the object of selling them, and Sir E. Baring observes :—"It is certain that none of the pilgrims who bring in slaves from Mecca can be classed as regular slave merchants. It is, however, probable that some of them occasionally bring in one or two slaves each, with the object of selling them, or, if that is not their object originally, that they do eventually sell them after arrival in Egypt. It is of course impossible to prove the intention to sell at the time of importation. The Slavery Department is, therefore, under existing regulations, powerless to deal with the matter. Indeed, as Colonel Schaefer points out in his report, his department already goes beyond its strictly legal power, by requiring persons who bring in slaves to produce manumission papers delivered at Jeddah ; and by further requiring them to sign the engagement attached to his report. This engagement, though very stringent in its terms, is, as Colonel Schaefer points out, of little practical value. It is not impossible that the manumission papers delivered at Jeddah may be taken away from the slaves after their arrival in Egypt. Further, the facility given by the Mahomedan law for divorce renders it easy for slaves imported as the wives of pilgrims to be divorced and subsequently sold. The sale of any slave from family to family is, of course, illegal, but the difficulties in the way of preventing such sales in isolated cases, and of obtaining proof sufficient to satisfy a court of law, when there is a suspicion that such sales have been effected, are obviously very great. The questions of applying a practical remedy to this abuse presented considerable difficulties. In conversation with a gentleman, resident at Cairo, who is much interested in the suppression of slavery, he suggested to me, as the most radical cure, that no slaves should be allowed to enter Egypt with the pilgrims returning from Mecca, except those who had originally left Egypt as domestic servants travelling with their masters. I repeated this suggestion to the Khedive. His Highness, I may mention, has always shown the greatest interest in all matters connected with the suppression of slavery, and, moreover, possesses a thorough practical knowledge of all the details of the question. I have never known a personal appeal to his Highness on these matters fail to produce a satisfactory result. His Highness informed me that he entirely shared the view set forth in this despatch—that is to say that, although clear proof was almost impossible, there could be very little moral doubt that slaves were occasionally brought into Egypt by pilgrims returning from Mecca who were after wards sold. His Highness added that the only remedy was that which I had suggested, namely, to register all the slaves leaving Egypt with the pilgrims, and not to allow any to enter the country on the return of the pilgrims, except those entered on the register. His Highness said that he saw no objection to the adoption of this measure, that he would direct Colonel Schaefer to draft a Ministerial Order in this sense, and that he would personally submit it to his Council, and, after it had been approved by the Council, cause it to be published."

A copy of the Order, approved by the Khedive and the Council of Ministers, was sent to Lord Salisbury, and in a further despatch, dated Feb. 12, Sir E. Baring states that Colonel Schaefer's report of the working of the Slavery Department shows that the number of slaves manumitted in 1886 was 2,628, as compared with 2,075 in 1885. "These numbers," adds Sir E. Baring, "show that satisfactory progress has been made in the direction of liberating slaves. I have given a great deal of attention to the question of slavery since I have been in Egypt. I will attempt to summarise in a few words what I believe to be the present situation. I speak, of course, of Egypt proper, not of the traffic of slaves which still undoubtedly continues from the ports of the Red Sea. This latter is a question which to a great extent stands apart, and would require separate treatment. I believe that the sale of slaves by professional slave-merchants has entirely ceased in Egypt. The sale of slaves from family to family may, and probably does, take place on a small scale. The facilities for coddusting these sales clandestinely are so great that I do not anticipate that it will be possible to put down the practice altogether for some time to come. I am not prepared to say that the importation of slaves into Egypt has entirely ceased. A few are occasionally brought in through the Lybian Desert. But I believe that the numbers which escape the vigilance of the Slavery

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 5.

With the completion of the April shipments it is evident both from the statistics and the general tone pervading commercial circles that we have passed the most active point of our export season. A large volume of produce is still going forward, and will, no doubt, continue to do so for the next four or five weeks, but the period of greatest pressure is clearly over, and the Directors of the Bank of Bombay having to-day reduced their rate of discount from 10 to 9 per cent. accentuates the fact. Of Cotton we have received in round figures 100,000 bales more since 1st January than in the corresponding period of last year, but the indications seem now in favour of the greater portion of this excess being lost by the beginning of the monsoon, while supplies of Wheat are falling slightly behind last season, and in Oil Seeds the deficiency is serious. That Freights under the circumstances should show the strength they have done of late is somwhat remarkable. A light supply of ready tonnage has no doubt been the chief strengthening course, but £1-6-3 for Cotton to Liverpool and £1-5 for favorite Continental ports are rates which we have not been accustomed to for some time past and which few shippers we fancy based their calculations upon in business for future shipment put through early in the season. Imports are very quiet. Prices generally speaking have undergone little change, but transactions both ready and forward are exceedingly limited. The one article which maintains an outward appearance of strength is Coal. Stocks of it are light and shipments insignificant, so that our local industries may not improbably find their fuel bills materially enlarged this year. Fortunately our chief branch—Cotton Spinning and Weaving—is in a sufficiently flourishing condition to stand the additional tax, but on some of the minor manufactures dear Coal almost makes the difference between profit and loss. Exchange, although fairly steady in tone at the close, shows a decline of about ⅛d. on the week. Government Paper is in improved request at higher values. Shares are dull for everything except Cotton Mills, which exhibit considerable firmness.

The following comparisons of the weekly revenue returns of our two lines of railway may be of interet as showing the tendency of trade movements :—

	Coaching.	Merchandise	Other earnings.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. I. P. Ry. Co.—				
Week ending				
30th April 1887	1,53,398	9,00,936	17,126	10,71,370
23rd " 1887	1,64,125	9,90,780	3,800	11,58,708
1st May 1886	1,58,748	9,45,747	7,183	11,11,278
B. B. & C. I. & R. M. Railways—				
Week ending				
30th April 1887	2,10,000	5,35,000	3,000	7,48,000
23rd " 1887	1,80,000	5,35,000	3,000	7,27,000
1st May 1886	1,87,356	5,82,257	6,003	7,75,616

MONEY.—The last weekly return of the Bank of Bombay to the 30th ultimo showed an increase of about 10 lakhs in the Cash Balance, but as it was due entirely to additions to the Government cash the position from a trade point of view was no stronger. In the interval, however, it has been evident from the tenor of the outside market that the extreme pressure for Money was over and the action of the Directors this afternoon in reducing their minimum rate of discount from 10 to 9 per cent was fully expected. Indeed the open market had more than discounted the reduction a couple of days ago, as loans for two months ocrtain were available at 7 per cent, per annum, and for long periods we question whether the Banks or other first-class borrowers would pay better than 6½ per cent. The bank of Bengal's cash balances, we learn by wire, are up 11¾ lakhs on the week, but their rate of discount remains unchanged at 9 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—Although varied by occasional fluctuations from time to time, the course of the rupee this week has been on the average towards a lower level, and at the close we make the decline ⅛d. On Thursday last demand Bank Bills stood at 1s. 5 1-32d., Credits at 1s. 5 7-32d., but before the mail left on Friday a decline of 1-32d. had been established. On Saturday Bank Bills were further reduced 1-32d., Credits 1-16d., and Monday witnessed a fall of 3-32d. in the former, 1-16d. in the latter. On Tuesday the downward movement was 3-32d. all round, but this brought us to the minimum quotations of the week 1s. 4 25-32d. for demand Bank and 1s. 4 15-16d. for 3 months' Credit bills. A steadier tone supervened on Wednesday, and to-day with advice of 5 lakhs of Council drafts having been taken up at the weekly biddings in London yesterday at 1s. 4¾d. and 36 lakhs of Wire Transfers at 1s. 4 13-16d., a recovery of 1-32d. has taken place, closing rates this evening being :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4 13-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4¾d.	"
Do.	4 "	1s. 4 29-32d.	"
Do.	6 "	1s. 4 31-32d.	"
Credits	3 "	1s. 4 31-32d.	"
Do.	6 "	1s. 5 3-32d.	"
Documents	3 "	1s. 5d.	"
Do.	6 "	1s. 5¼d.	"
Francs	3 "	1/79	"
Do.	6 "	1/81½	"

Some slight degree of steadiness is apparent at these figures, but we see no reason to anticipate that the feeling will develope into strength. The only one influence which we can perceive as tending in that direction at the moment, is the prolonged quietness of our import trade, which deprives the market of what was possibly its most depressing feature about this time last year. Government, moreover, are managing the sales of their Council drafts in a much more sensible manner this season by steadily meeting the demand while it is active, which will be all in favor of greater comparative firmness when the enquiry for remittance to this side slackens off. In every other respect, however, we read the signs of the market as in favor of low Exchange. The balance of our export season will be light, Silver, it is evident, will be freely obtainable at a cheap level of prices, and the amount of Government telegraphic transfers always available is an influence which cannot be gainsaid. That this is the general view entertained is manifest from the quotations for future business. Credits for delivery at the latter end of this month have been easily nagotiable during the week at 1s. 4¼d., while for bank paper a reduction of ⅛ per rupee per month has been quoted up to the end of July.

Bar Silver, after touching 43¼d., is now quoted at 43⅜d. per oz., equivalent to about 1s. 4 21-32d., per rupee. The position of Silver in the Mint as shown by the return published in to-day's *Government Gazette* is as follows :—

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 23rd April 1887	43,57,518
Silver received during the week	16,48,823
	60,06,641
New coin paid during the week	10,00,019
	50,06,622
Silver belonging to private individuals	2,72,430
	53,79,052
Last week	53,73,627

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—At the date of our last report extreme dullness characterised the market, and Fours stood at 96 3-16. On Friday, however, some demand was experienced to cover in sales for the monthly settlement on the 30th, under the influence of which a recovery of ⅛ to 5-16 was temporarily established. After the settlement was ever, the easier tendency in money induced considerable speculative buying, and on Monday last the quotation at one time touched Rs. 96⅝. This advance was not maintained, as yesterday a decline to Rs. 96½ took place, and although steadier since we cannot at the close quote better than Rs. 96-9-16. In Fours-and-a-half there has never been very much doing, but from par they steadied up for two or three days to Rs. 100⅛, yesterday to Rs. 100⅜, and to-day to Rs. 100½.

Port Trust Bonds stand at Rs. 91½, 5 per cent. Municipal Bonds at Rs. 100⅝.

SHARES.—In view of the very decided symptoms of easier money the general tone of the market has been steady, but the only shares in which any activity has been apparent are *Spinning and Weaving Mills*. In these a considerable amount of buying has taken place from day to day at steadily rising prices, and on the week our quotations show an advance of Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 in most cases, and in some instance of Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 per share. Some portion of this is doubtless due to the easier position of the Cotton market, but the main source of strength is to be found in the fact that the Mills with few exceptions are known to be working with a good margin of profit, and finding a ready sale for their production. In *Press* Companies we note an advance of Rs. 50 in Akbar, Rs. 20 in new Berar, Rs. 10 in Mofussil, and Rs. 2½ in Bombay and New Indian. *Banks* :—Bank of Bombay shares are ½ per cent. higher at Rs. 742½, but all others are unchanged. In the *Miscellaneous* list there has scarcely been a movement of any importance during the week. Bombay Burmah Trading first issue remain at Rs. 2,550, Treacher & Co. at Rs. 1,195. Flour Mills are unchanged.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Dull is about the only report we can give our market for Cotton goods since last mail left. With the decline which has taken place in Exchange dealers naturally enough are disposed to maintain prices, but buyers are operating with extreme caution, and both on the spot and to arrive transactions are on a very limited scale. From the bazaar the clearances this week are not estimated at more than about 2,500 packages of all kinds, and for future shipment on indent or firm offer we question whether even that quantity has been put through. Stocks are on the increase locally, but with the small extent of forward business which has been done for some time past they are probably at the moment not far off the highest point, and this view gives holders a certain amount of confidence which is naturally aided by the firm aspect of the Cotton market and the possibilities of a material decline in Exchange.

Of *local made Goods* the sales have been almost as large as of imported cloths say, 2,000 to 2,500 bales, and prices are unchenged.

TWIST.—For English Grey Yarns a very fair enquiry has prevailed, and prices are firmly maintained indeed for some counts of Mule the turn dearer. *Local Yarns* are in active demand for China, and about 6,000 bales are estimated to have been bought during the week mainly for that market.

METALS.—*Copper* is quiet on the spot at unaltered prices, but to arrive we should quote a decline of As. 4 per cwt., say for Braziers Rs. 33½. *Yellow Metal* is dull of sale and to effect sales to arrive a reduction of As 8 per cwt. must be accepted. *Iron* is nominally unchanged but quiet.

COALS.—With small stocks on the spot, estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000 tons, and very light shipments from home we have had a strong market at an advance of Re. 1 per ton. Cardiff alongside is quoted at Rs. 19½ ready Rs. 19 to arrive, and the other leading kinds are little, if anything, cheaper.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Following the very changeable course of the telegrams from Liverpool and New York we have had a week of very irregular markets in the staple. From Friday to Monday we were firm and partially Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 dearer, on Tuesday and Wednesday the tone was dull and inactive, the advance being lost and to-day we are firmer again with a nominal recovery in some instances of Re. 1 per candy. The net result of the fluctuations is that we make Bengals, Western Broach and Dholleras Rs. 1 to Rs. 2, Omras Rs. 3, and Ginned Dharwar Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per candy dearer. The advance such as it is may be largely accounted for by the drop in Exchange, although exporters have been the reverse of keen buyers, but the local Mills have gone on steadily buying their 2,000 to 3,000 bales a day, the agents having evidently made up their minds to cover a large proportion of their requirements for the Monsoon. Nor can they be accused of acting unwisely in so doing. The position in Europe and America does not favor a fall in prices, while there are undeniable indications that the crop on this side, at all events of the most desirable qualities, is rapidly tailing out. Broach if almost at an end, Omras, are getting into very small compass, Bhownaggers and Dholleras promise but a very moderate yeild, so that it will be no matter for surprise if receipts begin to fan off materially from this time forward.

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay up to ate are as follows :—

	Season 1886-87.	Season 1885-86.
	Bales.	Bales.
Bengals	232,500	185,000
Omras—		
Berar	297,500	273,800
Khandeish	205,500	135,000
Barsee and Nuggur	65,500	45,000
Hingunghaut	19,500	16,000
Dholleras	178,000	130,000
Broach	90,000	145,000
Comptas and Dharwar	20,000	5,000
Scind and Persian	27,500	18,500
	1,137,000	952,500

The movement of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years :—

Receipts.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	70,248	69,987	53,425
Since 1st January	1,000,701	894,852	601,061
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	61,974	43,980	19,932
Since 1st January	635,714	550,899	353,979
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.	1887.	1886	1885.
For the week	1,750	2,639	2,648
Since 1st January	15,092	22,764	28,789

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission :—

		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine,	Ready	Rs. 161	= 3 9-16d.
Do.	Fully Good	do. " 147	= 3½d.
Do.	Good	do. " 141	= 3¼d.
Do.	F. G. F.	do. " 135	= 3 1-32d.
Omra,	Fully Good	do. (Staple) " 196	= 4 3-32d.
Do.	Good	do. do. " 190	= 4¼d.
Khandeish,	Good	do. " 186	= 4 1-16d.
Do.	F. G. F.	do. " 178	= 3 29-32d.
Belatee,	Fully Good	do. " 190	= 4¼d.
Do.	Good	do. " 183	= 4d.
Do.	F. G. F.	do. " 176	= 3 27-32d.
Hingunghaut,	Good	do. (Nominal) " 200	= 4 11-32d.
Broach,	Fine,	May " 210	= 4 23-32d.
Do.	Fully Good	do. " 200	= 4 31-32d.
Do.	Good	do. " 222	= 4 13-16d.
Dholleras,	Fine,	do. " 215	= 4 21-32d.
Do.	Fully Good	do. " 201	= 4 7-16d.
Do.	Good	do. " 194	= 4¼d.
S. G. Dharwar,	Good,	May " 200	= 4 5-16d.
Westerns,	Good,	May-June " 193	= 4 5-32d.

WHEAT.—Supplies although slightly larger than last week, show a marked falling off as compared with the corresponding week of last year, and it seems rather doubtful now whether our Exports will be on anything approaching the large scale of 1886. The comparatively high range of prices will, no doubt, bring forward what there is available as rapidly almost as the railways can transport it, but except of the Central Provinces the crops marketted through Bombay do not seem heavy.

In the early part of the week the demand was very slack, and prices gave way about ½ anna per cwt., but yesterday and to-day greater firmness has been apparent, and we close to a partial advance in Soft White descriptions of about 1 anna per cwt. The following are to-day's rates :—

		Per cwt.
White Pee-y, No. 1	Ready	Rs. 4-6-6
Laskari, No. 1	"	" 4-5-0 to Rs. 4-5-6
Khatha (Hand Rod), Fine	"	" 4-0-0 to Rs. 4-1-0
Ahmedabad (Soft Red)	"	" 4-5-6
Delhi, White	"	" 4-5-0 to Rs. 4-5-6
Do. Red	"	" 4-2-0
Hard Yellow Khandwa	"	" 5-0-6
Kathe, Red, Nagpore	"	" 4-0-6

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is firm at an advance of As. 1½ to As. 2 per cwt., say Rs. 6-3-6 to Rs. 6-5, according to quality. Exporters buy very sparingly, but dealers are rendered exceedingly firm by the known shortness of the Crop. *Rapeseed* has been in request at hardening rates, and we now quote Guzerat Yellow at Rs. 5-4, Cawnpore Red at Rs. 5-12 per cwt. *Gingelly* is to a great extent nominal at Rs. 6-7 to Rs. 6-8 for White, Rs. 5-12 to Rs. 5-13 per cwt. for Mixed.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seed are as follows :—

		1887.	1886.	1885.
Wheat—	For the week	188,395	201,662	307,292
	Since 1st Jan.	3,808,430	3,897,330	3,574,712
Linseed—	For the week	97,169	193,705	276,135
	Since 1st Jan.	1,393,928	1,993,056	3,040,284
Rapeseed—	For the week	27,519	70,759	101,401
	Since 1st Jan.	261,815	577,093	606,190
Gingelly Seed—	For the week	7,635	11,732	8,512
	Since 1st Jan.	702,220	702,876	962,117

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	ct.	742½
Bank of Bengal	48,000	500	all	10 do.	841½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 do.	815
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	135
Hong. and Shang. Bk. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	659-10
National Bank of India	97,920	$125		8 pct.	105½d.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	830
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 69	1,025
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 93	14,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	5,000	1,000	Rs. 190	1,825

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,300	1,000	600	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	525
Anglo-Indian S. & W. company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	97
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	..	325
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Bellasy S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 270	570xd
Do. Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	900	500	500	Rs. 20	385
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	520
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	900	300	..	165
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	50	50	Rs. 25	790
New Items	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	175
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	720	Rs. 174	840
Commercial Mills	240	500	500	Rs. 2	575
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 33	575
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	780
Dhin Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	960
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	50	Rs. 3	650
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	610
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	157
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	50	775
Hingunghat Mill Co Ld	700	500	all	37½ p.c.	720
Hyderabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	Rs. 30	800
Imp. Vctor. Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	368	1,000	500	Rs. 8	1,200
James Greaves Mills	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	67
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,310	500	50	Rs. 16-5-7	490
Jewraj Shalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 53	1,025
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	890
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	785
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,000	1,000	100	Rs. 5	129
Madras United	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,700
Mahalukshmi	550	1,000	1,000	..	600
Manockjee Petit's	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,235
Muscgon Spinning Co	5,000	250	25	Rs. 8	170xd
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,340
Mahabooobhai Mills, Gulburga	2,400	500	..	9 p.c.	765
National Spinning	900	1,000	1,000	..	455
Nalkanni Cotton Clean Ning Co. Ld.	600	1,000	100	..	60
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	200
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	795
Oriental	5,735	225	225	Rs. 15	535
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	Rs. 6½	130
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	600	500	500	..	65
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 81	835
Ripon	841	1,000	1,000	Rs. 51	800
Samoon S. & W. Co.	1,50	1,000	100	..	1,000
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co. Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs.	350
Sholapore Spinning	676	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,190
Soondardas	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	650
Southern India	1,900	500	500	Rs. 12½	640
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	..	220
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	235
Western India S. & W. Company	1,900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	460
Lukmidas Khimji & W. Co.			1,000	Rs. 6	640
				Rs. 40	775

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000	200	200	} 10 p.c.	180
	750	200	150		130
Bahadurbhai & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 "	155
Bapty Co., Ld.	725	200	100	nil	55
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	Rs. 20	97
Do. New issue	500		87	10-3-20.c	12-5
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	..	500	100	2-3p.c	100xd.
Bombay Floor Mill Co.	500	500	500	11 p.c	500xd
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p.c.	320
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	112xd.
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2,550
Burroughs Association	2,000	63	375	Rs. 5	6.50
Bombay Municipal Bonds				32	100
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	5
Dydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	400	..	400
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	71
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	10	40	..	45
Indian Guarantee Surety and Insurance Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 15	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Coal Mining Co. Limited	42,000	25	25	Rs. 4	10½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	50	256	250	..	250
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	17	Rs. 26	334
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.c.	102
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	..
Oodeypur Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	80
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	104
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	3 p. a.	105
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	21
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 15	57
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 1	3034
Soondy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	p.c.	104
Telephone Co.	19,200	25	25	..	..
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	..	1,195
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	185
Western India Fire Mills	600	125	100	nil.	63
W. M. Mody & Co	900	00	200		175

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-5
Carolas	" 250
Mexican Dollars	" 222
Five-Franc Pieces	" 275
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	" 107-8
Gold Leaf	" 22-10
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	" 22-13
Australian Gold, 100 touch	" 22-13
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	" 22-10
Pekin	" 22-4

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1887.

THE system of over-pressure which is gradually creeping into the Native Army has already been commented upon in our columns. By way of illustrating the evils of the system it may be well to call attention to the subject of Musketry instruction. The very name of it is detested by a large body of Regimental Officers, not because they do not thoroughly believe in the need of a good system of musketry, nor because they are not as keenly alive as the compilers of the Musketry Regulations to the absolute importance of good shooting in modern warfare; but simply because that which is of itself palatable, and which would under a proper system be popular, is served up in a manner that makes it at once repulsive. How many officers have there been in the service who, though originally keen and energetic soldiers, have become prematurely sick of their work, and who, if they were asked why the latter portion of their career did not come up to the expectations formed during an earlier period, would not, when tracing cause and effect, point to the Musketry Regulations and say, "*Voici le commencement de la fin?*" Now it may be laid down as an absolutely true proposition that in creating a taste for any subject, no matter whether it is a question of science or a question of drill, the nature of the text-books and the method of instruction play a very important part in the matter. A dry uninteresting text-book of several hundred pages—say in physiology—with a few important truths buried deeply in a mass of verbose rubbish, chokes off the young student, though he may perhaps be burning to drink in knowledge; whereas a lucidly written, clearly expressed interesting book, such as Huxley's Elements, carries the pupil with his master, and that which was distasteful becomes an interesting and fascinating study. Then, again, in the case of the person who has to explain and lecture on text-books, what a vast influence has a man who knows how to put life into the dead bones? His pupils appreciate his charms, and work with all the energy at their command. The same arguments apply *ceteris paribus* to Musketry Regulations and Musketry Staff Officers. A Musketry Staff Officer whose one idea is to help on a regiment, and to try and make things which might under bad management cause friction work smoothly, is an acquisition to his Division, and is liked by regimental officers. But the man who looks upon himself as merely an Inspecting Officer, fitted out with a license to make himself generally objectionable, simply causes an excessive amount of irritation, and does not help on musketry one whit. Now let us take our book of Musketry Regulations and our Musketry Staff Officer of the Inspector type, and let us apply them to the Native Army, trying to bear in mind, whilst we are making the application, the average class of man in the ranks, as regards culture and education that we have to deal with. Let us first take a glance at what our inspector takes as his standard, on which he bases his musketry reports as judged by his personal examination of the non-commissioned officers at his annual inspection, when with all the pomp and dignity of office he proceeds to enter upon that process of cross-questioning which will result in the blessing or cursing of the Musketry system in force in the regiment he is inspecting. Here is a typical question, "axis of the barrel aur line of fire men kya fark, aur kis waste trajectory of the bullet aur line of fire ek line men nahin"? No wonder the non-commissioned officer under the rack stands aghast and gapes for breath, and the villainous Hindustani and bad pronunciation often met with do not help to reassure him. If our Inspector is of an irritable disposition, he probably raises his voice by way of impressing on his victim that he is in the presence of an important personage, and after letting him know that his ignorance is inexcusable, he may offer to give him just one more chance. He will lead off with a second question, in which, interlarded with Hindustani words, are mixed up in English such technical expressions as tumbler, axle hole, thread of the seer pin, bridle pin, &c, &c. Now no doubt by the Regulations (compiled, remember, by musketry instructors) natives are expected to learn by heart these jaw-breaking words; but can it be expected that the average native can carry such expressions in his memory, even if he has been taught them some time before, when they have been knocked out of his head by a lot of other English words appertaining to other different courses? And it may well be asked whether examinations of this kind are calculated to improve the shooting of Ramnac Balnac. Yet if stress is laid upon stuff of this kind by Inspecting Officers, Wing Commanders are compelled to waste valuable time in carrying out unpractical work in order that adverse reports may not be made against the system of instruction in their wings. Theoretical principles may be all very well for those who have to present themselves for examination for some special degree; but to order them to be drilled into the heads of ordinary sepoys is simply waste of time, pure and simple. The first reform, therefore, in Musketry instruction for the Native Army should be a General Order prohibiting the men being taught useless theoretical principles, and the preliminary drill at the commencement of Part IV. should be confined to the cleaning of arms, whilst the mounting and dismounting of the lock should be left to the armourer and his assistants, and the acquiring by heart of such hard words as bridle pin, axle hole, hind stud, &c., &c., may safely be left as a voluntary subject, to be tackled only by those who like to show their special aptitude for getting up the subject.

Passing from theoretical principles to judging distance, how much room there is for improvement! No one of course imagines that the practice involves hard manual labor; but as at present conducted it is an egregious waste of time, and time is as valuable in these high pressure days in the Army as it is in other professions. By the latest regulations there must be twelve judging distance practices every year, and every man who is absent has to be put through the course afterwards as a casual man absent on the day fixed for the monthly practice cannot be calculated to be all present when the casuals are first paraded. Some may be sick, others on guard; besides there are the men on furlough, and so if the Regulations are strictly carried out to the letter, which our officer of the Inspector type would insist on, we have a first group of casuals, a second group of casuals, a third group of casuals, and so forth, each of the groups extending perhaps to several practices. Even supposing that two companies of each wing are put through together at one time on different pieces of ground, we thus soon run into four or five days a month at the busiest season of the year for judging distance practice, even supposing that there are only two batches of casuals in each wing; or, in other words, judging distance practice is to take up 20 per cent. of the working days of the month. Not only are men supposed to be taught to judge distance by eye, but the latest idea is to instruct them by sound. Jack Sepoy is to be initiated into the differences of graduation of the thermometer between the Centigrade system and that of Fahrenheit; he is introduced to the subjects of atmospheric pressure and density and other matters which have been cribbed out of books of science and inserted into the Regulations by way of making judging distance easy and practical. As if men in battle had time to make theoretical calculations as to distance by sound with volleys of bullets falling among them from all quarters. And yet with all this practice what is the real amount of confidence that is placed in the results? When it comes to firing in front of an enemy the men are not allowed to judge their own distances, but the number of yards is judged for them by officers and non-commissioned officers. Here there is room for great reform. If it is necessary for privates to learn judging distance at all, let them go through a course before being passed into the ranks. Once in the ranks the practise should be reserved for non-commissioned officers who might if necessary be made to pass a practical examination before being promoted to the rank of havildar. The practice should be reduced to four per annum, and there should be no such things as casuals. In the cavalry, where stable duties take up time, morning and evening, judging distance might with advantage—as in former days—be done away with altogether. There are many other points connected with musketry which might be enlarged on; but we have said enough for our purpose, which is to enter a protest against unpractical work and waste of time.

THERE are so many honorific titles in connection with Indian Universities that any attempt to add to their number is certain to meet with opposition. Indeed, an opinion prevails largely in some quarters that the claims of higher education would not suffer if the privileges of the Universities in this direction were curtailed instead of extended. For instance, the degree of D. O. L.—Doctor of Oriental Learning—which it is in the power of the Punjab University to confer, is frequently pointed to as one that might be abolished without detriment to the interests of anybody. Dr. Sibthorpe, member of the Senate of the University of Madras, however, is not among those who would

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE *TIMES* AND MR. DILLON.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The House of Commons last night resumed the debate on Sir Charles E. Lewis' motion relative to the breach of privilege committed by the London *Times*.

In the course of the debate Mr. Smith declared that he did not consider that any breach of privilege was committed by the *Times*, and he proposed that the Attorney-General with a counsel selected by the Parnellite members of the House should prosecute the *Times* for the publication of the alleged defamatory article.

Mr. Dillon refused the proposal made by Mr. Smith, and demanded that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the matter.

Mr. Gladstone supported Mr. Dillon, and said that the appointment of a Select Committee was necessary.

The House then adjourned.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 5.

The first official meeting of the British and Russian Commissioners for the settlement of the Russo-Afghan boundary was held yesterday, and afterwards adjourned till Tuesday next, without coming to any decision.

Tuesday will probably be the final sitting of the Commissioners.

THE PULIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 5.

At a meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission to-day, General Browne, Chief Engineer, Sind-Pishin Railway, was examined. He considered Cooper's Hill men had a better professional education than Roorkee men, but the latter were more ready to obey orders, and their knowledge of the country gave them an immense advantage at starting. The best men of early class were about equal. He had only known one native Engineer of a superior grade, who was really any good, but subordinate workmen were first-rate, and had what he might call a mechanical eye. Baboos on the frontier were quite useless, and were in greater danger than Europeans. Men had asked him not to bring their father's grey hairs with sorrow to the grave. If asked to go beyond Kohat, he would employ Europeans on the frontier and place them under the Military Works Department, as they would then have a better chance of being sent on active service. Much greater economy and efficiency would also be secured if Assistant Engineers were obliged to measure work and see workmen paid, which was at pres nt considered drudgery. He would very rarely promote either Europeans or natives from subordinate to gazetted appointments

THE MADRAS HARBOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 4.

The Secretary of State having agreed to have the question of the position of the entrance to the Madras harbour re-discussed by experts, the Harbour Trust Board secured the permission of Government to send Captain Taylor to represent them at a Conference in London. Captain Taylor favours the north-eastern entrance. He left for London yesterday.

THE POONA GYMKHANA MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 5.

The Gymkhana Races took place to-day. The attendance was rather smaller than usual, owing to many people being away at Mahableshwar, but a fair number of sportsmen and a goodly sprinkling of ladies were in the Stand.

The Pari Mutuel on the course did small business. The band of the Durham Light Infantry was present. Two refreshment tents were pitched on the lawn. A dust storm came on before the races, rain following soon after the second race. The last race was run almost in the dark, when it was raining smartly. There were originally five races, of which four only filled. The lotteries overnight aggregated Rs. 2,000. The favourites won every race, except one dead beat.

In the Hack Race the betting was two to one against Folly and Stella, and six against Lily, ten against Miari. The value of the lottery was Rs. 324. Folly led followed by Stella. This was a close race, in the straight it ended in Folly winning by a neck, Lily third, three lengths behind. Time—57 seconds.

In the Polo Race the betting was even on Hanwell's stable, ten on the remainder. In the first heat Juggings had the lead, closely pursued by Nettle and Greybird, Nettle just winning by a neck. Time—28 seconds.

In the second there were two false starts, Juggings was again the first away, but was passed near home by Nettle, who won by a length, Greybird third, two lengths behind. Time—28 3-5 seconds. The value of the lottery was Rs. 578.

In the Gymkhana Cup the betting was three to two on Mikado, five Dunmore, ten Viscount, thirty Jerry. Mikado and Dunmore came away together. This was a fine race, resulting in a dead heat, Viscount a poor third. Time—56½ seconds. The value of the lottery was Rs. 580.

In the Pony Cup betting was three on Samos, five Patrol, six Roulette, Wazier and Clown, ten Exmoor, Rival and Dart, twelve Billy, Tavish and Tom Thumb. The value of the lottery was Rs. 519 This was run in the dark, and in the rain. When near home, Samos was seen winning from Roulette, Patrol third. Time—not taken.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Rohilla arrived here at 3-30 p.m to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, MAY 4.

The B.I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MAY 5.

Mail steamer Cathay, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. "	70¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	102⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108½
Bar Silver	43⅛

The Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 4 per cent.

The annual summer vacation of the Bombay High Court commences from Monday, and the Court will re-open on the 13th proximo. The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Birdwood will be the vacation Judges on the Original and the Appellate Sides, respectively. The Chief Justice will sit in chambers to dispose of emergent business on the 18th instant and the 1st proximo, and will also preside in the Insolvency Court on those days. On the 26th instant, their Lordships will sit together on the Appellate Side to dispose of emergent criminal business.

THE Board of the Victoria Technical Institute met yesterday evening in the Council Room of the Secretariat. The Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam presided. The meeting was private, and the members of the Press were excluded from it.

MR. C. B. PRITCHARD, C.S.I., received charge of the office of Commissioner in Sind from Mr. H. N. B. Erskine, C.S.I., on the 13th ultimo.

A BATCH of Political appointments are notified in yesterday's *Government Gazette*. Lieut.-Col. W. A. Salmon acts as Political Agent, Cutch, during the absence of Colonel G. R. Goodfellow, being relieved at Sangli by Captain J. W. Wray, who will act as Joint Administrator in addition to performing his other duties. Lieut.-Col. G. E. Hancock acts as Political Agent, Kattywar, during the absence of Colonel C. Wodehouse, and Major J. M. Hunter acts as President of the Rajasthanik Court, Kattywar, for Colonel Hancock.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was called for yesterday, but was adjourned for want of a quorum, after those present had waited for half-an-hour.

MR. J. F. FLEET, C.I.E., will go on furlough for eighteen months on May 20.

MR. H. F. SILCOCK, C.S., has been appointed to be Second Assistant Collector from the date of the retirement of Mr A. A. C. Jervoise, and Mr. C. G. Dodgson has been appointed to do duty as Assistant Collector, Khandesh. Mr J. Davidson's appointment to be Second Assistant Collector takes effect from the date of Mr. G. C. Whitworth's appointment to be Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent, Kattywar.

MR. L. W. SEYMOUR, Assistant Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey, has been allowed an extension of six months' extraordinary leave on medical certificate; and Mr. C. Warburton, Assistant Superintendent, Poona and Nasik Survey, privilege leave for two months.

MISS EDITH PECHEY, M.D., goes home for six months by to-day's mail.

CAPTAIN C. C. SPILSBURY, R.E., succeeds Colonel W. Merriman as Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

DURING the absence of Surgeon-Major H. De Tatham, Assistant Surgeon Kasim Virji Patel acts as Civil Surgeon of Nasik.

No appointment has yet been made of a permanent Secretary to the Public Works Department. Temporarily, however, Mr. W. C. Hughes acts as Secretary, and Mr. W. H. DeQueane as Under-Secretary.

A TELEGRAM received by the Resident at Aden from the British Consul at Jeddah, announces that pilgrim ships must now go to Camaran. The lazaretto at Camaran was opened on March 25th. The regulations are the same as last year, namely, ten days' quarantine on arrivals from Bombay and Calcutta, if without cholera on board.

ADMIRAL RICHARDS intends being at Colombo with the Bacchante and other war-vessels on the East India Station on the occasion of her Majesty's Jubilee, when a naval review on a small scale will in all probability take place.

SIR CHARLES TURNER and Mr. Quinton, of the Public Service Commission, have reached Simla, and will begin to take further evidence there shortly.

TELEPHONIC communication between all the principal offices and police stations has been established in Mandalay.

CAPTAIN GRAVES, of the 26th P. L. District Superintendent of Police at Port Blair, has been appointed Second-in Command of the Burma military police, under Colonel Stedman.

IT is stated that under the rules and regulations relating to the Ruby Mines District in Upper Burma, the Government of India will reserve the power of resuming their monopoly in the precious stones, at the same time that full and adequate protection is given to local rights. The rules have not yet been issued, but their publication is shortly expected.

A TELEGRAM from Myingyan reports a skirmish as having occurred at Sidotia on the 30th ult., in which Captain A. W. Rendle, of the 10th Madras Infantry, fell.

THE 4th Brigade of the Burma Field force is paying through the nose for its laurels. Since the middle of April there have been no less than six separate skirmishes in which they have had to take part, including the affair at Sidotia. How well they have done their duty may be gathered from the fact that some fifty dacoits, including two Bohs of local notoriety, have been dispatched, and as many more taken prisoners.

THERE being no further news from Afghanistan, a contemporary comes to the time-worn conclusion that no news is good news, and infers that the Amir's troops and the Ghilzais remain on the defensive, neither being equal to taking any decided action.

AN up-country paper remarks that if alarming rumours are rife on our frontier regarding the Ghilzai rising, equally exaggerated and absurd reports circulate in Afghanistan itself in the matter of the Russian advance on India. Some little time ago a news-letter from Southern Afghanistan mentioned the arrival of Dhuleep Singh at Herat with an army of Russians numbering several lakhs! Once Dhuleep Singh had reached the Czar's dominions rumours were soon circulating in Central Asia of his hostility to England, and in an incredibly short space of time these reports assumed the complexion of Russia championing his cause.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab reaches Simla on the 17th instant. Mrs. and Miss Lyall arrived on Monday last.

THE Ameer of Afghanistan is reported in an indifferent state of health, a circumstance which may have an important bearing on his relations with the refractory Ghilzais and Shinwaris.

M. DROUIN, who preceded the late M. Follet in the French Consulate at Bombay, and was transferred to the Mauritius, is at present on special duty in Paris as one of the Commission appointed to divide the indemnity, paid by Madagascar, amongst French sufferers by the recent war.

THE Rukhmabhai case is far from being a solitary instance of resort to law to settle disputes about abortive matrimonial arrangements. In a breach of promise case in Dublin, it was stated that, on being threatened with proceedings, the defendant wrote to the plaintiff:—"My dear Sarah,—Yours to hand. I am sorry what the blaze is up again, and that there will be no satisfaction without the law. So go on as far as you can with the law, and, after it, we will be good friends.—I remain, your dearly beloved, O. Robinson." The plaintiff was awarded £200 damages. It is to be hoped that he and she are now good friends again.

A CURIOUS law-suit has just been heard at Paris between Thomas Evans, uncle, and John Evans, nephew, both being dentists. The nephew appears to have drawn away many clients from his uncle, who has a very high reputation, and as he had obtained from the Pope the title of Marquis, and from a Court in Philadelphia the right to use his mother's name, D'Oyley, the uncle wished to prevent him from using the plain name of Evans in future. The attempt has failed; and now the nephew has a double advantage. As plain John Evans he will still bear the name which his uncle has made famous; as the Marquis D'Oyley he cannot fail to command the support of the shoddy and petroleum capitalists, to whom the pleasure of having their teeth extracted by a real nobleman will more than compensate for the pain.

CAPTAIN J. H. TAYLOR, R.N.R., Port Officer Madras, goes home by to-day's mail to be present at the discussion as to the advisability or otherwise of a north-eastern opening to the Madras Harbour. Captain Taylor will represent local opinion, which is in favour of a north-eastern entrance. The Harbour Trust Board, Captain Taylor himself, local engineers, merchants, &c. in Madras, commanders of vessels using the harbour, and Mr. F. N. Thorrowgood, the Superintendent of the Harbour, are all of opinion that a north-eastern opening would be better and safer, and would result in having smooth water in the harbour. The Home authorities, however, including Mr. Parkes, who designed the harbour, are, it is said, in favour of the present eastern opening. Captain Taylor's expenses will be defrayed by the Madras Harbour Trust Board, and, as usual, during his absence, Captain T. E. Marshall will act as Port Officer.

THE voices of the night have sometimes been heard in Bombay, but it is doubtful whether they have ever produced such cacophony as that of which a distracted correspondent of the Calcutta paper complains. The following is his lament:—

I have lived at one end of Calcutta for some time back, and up to the present, I and my neighbours have enjoyed a quiet life; but just lately one of my friends left her house, which was at once let (to some four or five chums, very decent fellows, I believe), and to relate, ever since we have had very musical nights, which at first we did not object to, though we are not very musically inclined ourselves. The occupiers of No. 1042 amused us very considerably at first, as they used to give us comic and sentimental songs, alternated by very third-rate pianoforte solos. But these evenings have grown and grown, till now the occupiers of No. 1042 have established a full band, and constantly invite their friends to help, and I can assure you sleeping is a complete impossibility until after 1 o'clock a.m. I fancy from the fearful bedlam which is kept up, their instruments must be very numerous, and some very much out of tune. If your readers can suggest something to stop this that will in no way offend our worthy chums at No. 1042, and which will not oblige me to leave my own house, I should esteem it a great favour.

NOTWITHSTANDING the many complaints that are made regarding the cruel treatment of prisoners in Indian jails, the last report for Bengal shows that there has been a very large decrease in all the most severe forms of punishment. Solitary imprisonment, reduced diet, handcuffing and wearing fetters, are allowed to be inflicted by the officials for jail offences. Attempts to escape are also punished by the imposition of fetters, and in this form of punishment there was also a large decrease, the actual number of cases being only 136 against 234 in 1885. This latter fact is no doubt partly due to the objection felt by the Inspector of Jails, and in which the Lieutenant-Governor agrees, to fetter prisoners for safe custody, as Dr Lethbridge calls it "a barbarous and unjust practice," and considers that, under a proper system of jail guarding, the fetters rather tend to encourage escapes by giving the warders a false idea of the safety of the prisoners. Facts certainly bear out Dr. Lethbridge's opinion, for in 1870, when fetters were universally applied, there were 192 escapes, whereas in 1886 they had fallen to 17. There was a slight increase in corporal punishment from 347 to 396 but this was chiefly due to an unusual number of floggings in the Presidency Jail, rendered necessary by insubordination among the prisoners. In twelve jails no floggings at all were administered.

THE *Englishman* has received information of a successful attack on two of the Amir's posts, not by the Ghilzais, but by the neighbouring tribe of Shinwarees who occupy the Kyber Hills and the eastern valleys of the Safed Koh, south of Jelallabad. The names of the posts are given as Gurgurri and Dehbala, and they were held by local levies. The Shinwarees, according to the Calcutta paper's correspondent, attacked and captured the whole force, but released them again after taking away their arms and killing a few of the leaders. On the news reaching Jelallabad, General Gholam Hyder Khan, Sipah Salaar, moved out his troops to attack the Shinwarees, but the latter removed their families to the hills and returned to meet the Amir's forces. Two severe encounters took place, and at the time of the correspondent's latest information each party held possession of its posts. The loss among the Amir's soldiery is said to have been one hundred, including those killed and the wounded who have been brought into Jelallabad. With reference to the late fighting between the Amir's troops and the Ghilzais, the correspondent affirms that the reports published in some Indian papers have exaggerated the losses of the insurgents. The attacks have generally been made by the latter, that is the Ghilzais, and with more or less success. Kabul has been nearly denuded of troops, as regiment after regiment has been sent to the scene of hostilities The Mullahs, apparently considering the Ghilzais to be on the orthodox side, have tried to tamper with the Amir's troops; but so far with little success. Still the aspect of affairs continues to be gloomy, and no one can tell how the disturbance will end.

THERE was a lively scene at a meeting of the Bangalore Municipal Commissioners the other day. A discussion was raised on the question whether the president was wrong in having given the use of the Mayo Hall to the civil and military officers of the station on the 21st ultimo, for a farewell ball to Mr. J. B. Lyall, free of charge, inasmuch as the admission was restricted. The discussion closed with a scene of which the local *Spectator* gives the following account:—

Mr. Campbell, who frequently struck the table, after the old style of pulpit orators, demanded of Mr. Hayes to point out the section authorising the Board to censure any of their members. "You can't put that on record," said Mr. Campbell. "I have never yet been censured, and am not going to be now."

Mr. Smith: We are bound by the Regulations, and you have no authority to censure us.

Mr. Hayes: You were discourteous to us, by writing to the Resident direct.

Mr. Smith: You have nothing to do with us. We did not address the Resident as representing the Municipal Commission.

The letter was produced, from which it appeared that it was from "the undermentioned Municipal Commissioners."

Mr. Campbell, with another vigorous thump, and significant emphasis: "You pass the censure, and take the consequences."

After a little more acrimonious discussion, the passage regarding the censure was scored out, and the following resolution was finally passed:—

Proposed by Mr. Hayes and seconded by Mr. Sabapathy Moodliar,—"That the action of the five Commissioners, in addressing the Resident direct is irregular." The motion was carried

RETURNS recently published would lead one to suppose that the Japanese Government expect their officials to discharge their duties almost as much from patriotism as from a desire to accumulate riches. Here are some examples of the remuneration paid to some of them. The Minister in the Foreign Department, it appears, receives £1,000 a year, while the Vice-Minister has £333, and the maximum for a Director of Bureau £600. The Ministers at London, Paris, Vienna, St Petersburg and Washington receive £2,350 per annum; at Berlin and Rome, £2,300; and at the Hague, £2,150. These salaries include a wife's allowance of £400 a year. Councillors of Legation in London, St. Petersburg Paris and Washington get £1,050 per annum including wife's allowance of £250 a year. In Berlin, Rome, Vienna and at the Hague they get £1,010 per annum, including wife's allowance of from £230 to £250 a year. In Europe and America Secretaries get from £540 to 950 per annum; Attachés £500 a year and less; and Chancellors £420 and less. Coming to the Consular Service, the salaries are—London: Consul, £950; Lyons: Consul, £850; New York: Consul-General, £1,000; San Francisco: Consul, £850; Honolulu: Consul-General, £1,000. In the fighting services the foreigners have decidedly the best of it. A major and a captain in the War Department, for instance, receive £900 and £804 per annum, respectively, while natives of the same rank on the Staff are paid £192 and £116. The only General of the Japanese Army, with £1,000 a year, is the one officer who exceeds in his pay that of the foreigner. In the Navy Department the Admiral receives £1,333, and the Minister of Marine £1,000; but the French Naval Constructor draws £3,667 a year. There are fifteen British officials in the Navy Department receiving from £340 to £768 per annum. The peace establishment of the Japanese Army is about 60,000, and the Navy 8,451.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUT. HENRY STEAD has resigned his commission in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps. The following Bombay Volunteer Officers have been granted certificates of proficiency—Lieuts. T. J. Bennett, F. W. English, and J. P. Cornforth; Color Sergeants V. Tobardo, R. Spooner, and L. Barfield; and Sergeants H. Prescott, S. Myers, and E. Thomas.

COL. T. TRUEMAN, S. C., has been granted an extension of leave for three months.

MAJOR STEPHEN BARINGTON, S. C., who has completed twenty six-years' service, has been promoted to a Lieut.-Colonelcy. Lieut J. R. Sandwith, S. C., has also been promoted.

CAPTAIN A. L. B. HUGHES S.C., 22nd Bombay Infantry, has been allowed furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs. Colonel J. Harpur, S.C., has been placed on the list of Major Generals, in consequence of the promotion of Major-General S Chalmers, Bengal Infantry, to the rank of Lieut.-General, and Major General T Nuttall, S. C., has been placed on the list of Lieutenant Generals, in consequence of the transfer to the unemployed supernumerary list of Lieutenant-General H. A. Cockburn, Bengal Infantry.

PRESENTATION TO A LOCAL MILL MANAGER.

THE employés of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, this week presented an address to their late manager in proof of their respect and admiration of him. The address read as under:—To Pershaw B. B. Mody, Esq., late manager of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited. Honored Sir,—We, the undersigned,- overlookers, clerks, and employés of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, feel extremely sorry at the sudden and unexpected resignation of your post, tendered under medical advice, owing to continued ill-health. We therefore take the opportunity to present you with this address, with the view of expressing our heartfelt gratitude for the kind regard that has been shown by you towards every one of us under your control, during the term of your management of the mill, since its establishment, extending over a period of ten years. During this period, we always experienced at your hands mild and kind treatment, such as is met with very seldom in our line of business. Your affability, impartiality, in short, the just and respectable treatment you have always accorded to us, and for which we cannot find words sufficient to express our sentiments, for all these, we feel ourselves immensely indebted to you, and we highly appreciate your feelings of sympathy on your behalf, and in token of our sincere regard and high esteem for your unvaried acts of kindness, we beg to offer the accompanying humble present, which, we trust, you will kindly accept. In conclusion, we sincerely pray that God Almighty may give you health, long life, and prosperity, and success, in all your future undertakings. (Signed) Bomonjee Eduljee, spinning master; Dossabhoy Dadabhoy, weaving master; Nowrojee Eduljee, card master; Adarjee Barjorjee, engineer; Hormusjee Eduljee, assistant engineer; Moses Samuel, millwright; Solomon A. Gindall, storekeeper; Nowrojee Rustomji Mody, Ardasbir Hormusjee, David Reuben, Manockjee Bomonjee, Harichandra Bhau, Jairam Ramchandra, Furdoonjee Dadabhoy, Manockjee Sorabjee, Rustomjee Cursetjee, Tookaram Narayen, Luxuman Babajee, Merwanjee Hormusjee, Nanabhoy Nowrojee, Balloo Gannoo, Babajee Sumbhoo, Babajee Annajee, Satar Seobhan, Abraham Moses, Shamsole Hak Allegoun, Shivaram Babajee, Rustomjee Furdoonjee, Pallonjee Cowasjee, Babool Balcrishna, Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy, and Mahomed Hoosein, together with mechanics, jobbers, and employés of the mill.

Mr. Moses read the address, and in reply thereto Mr. Mody expressed his gratitude. He had, he said, resigned his position among them reluctantly. He thanked them for their good feeling displayed towards him whilst he had been with them and their hearty co-operation with him. He had also received every kindness from his superiors, and he parted from them with the utmost regret.

An address was then presented by the overlookers and clerks, which read as follows:—We, the overlookers, clerks, and employés, taking advantage of this opportunity of meeting here together on the occasion of presenting the address to our worthy manager, who has resigned, have to congratulate and thank very heartily Messrs. E. Moses and B. B. Mody, the company's late agents, who have since its establishment gloriously administered the affairs of the mill for the long period of thirteen years, and brought it to its present prosperous condition, and at the same time have accorded to all of us a just and generous treatment. But we are exceedingly sorry to see that Mr. B. B. Mody has resigned his office of agent, owing to the expiration of his term, and consequently whilst parting with painful hearts from the gentleman, we present him this shawl in token of our sincere regard and high esteem for his feelings of sympathy and kindness, which, we trust, he will accept. It is indeed a matter of deep regret to part from him; however this gives us delight and satisfaction to see that we have still a kind superior like Mr. E. Moses over us, and we wish that by his able supervision, the mill may come to a more successful state, and may he live long with health and prosperity to enjoy superiority over us. It is also our heartfelt prayer for Mr. Solomon Sassoon, the company's chairman, and his family that may the God Almighty shower upon them His choicest blessing.

Mr. Moses, addressing the assembled employés, said that the resignation of Mr. Pereshaw Burjorjee Mody as manager of this mill was accepted by the directors and agents with much regret. He had served for the past 11 years in the post with credit to himself and advantage to the company. His medical advisers however having strongly advised him to desist from mill work, as it tended to aggravate the throat affection from which he is suffering, he had no alternative but to send in his resignation, and the Board felt bound to accept it.

THE DEATH OF THE PARSEE TIGER SLAYER.

A COMPLAINT AGAINST THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

AN inquest was held by the coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, yesterday morning at the Wadia's chawl, Dhundwady, touching the death of Mr. Hormusjee Eduljee Kotewal, aged 60 years, who, from the effects of injuries sustained by having been mauled by a cheeta, on the 25th ultimo, in the jungle of Bhasda, died at the J. J. Hospital on Wednesday night.

Mr. Eduljee Hormusjee, the manager of the firm of Cooper, Madon and Co., and son of the deceased, said: Deceased was my father; his age was 56 years. He was a forest inspector in the Bhasada State, where he lived. He was a good sportsman, and fond of shikar, and had killed many tigers, cheetas, and panthers On the 25th of last month I was at Nowsari, when a sowar from Bhasda came and told me that the deceased had been mauled by a cheeta and was being brought to Nowsari. I met the deceased about four miles out of Nowsari in a dooly. He was conscious, his right arm and back were mauled and bleeding. He told me that the previous night he had shot a cheeta in the jungle and went the next morning to see what had become of it. When he went there he found the cheeta still alive. He fired a ball, but the cheeta sprang on him, and he thrust the muzzle of the gun down its throat, but it mauled him on the right arm and right side, and he lost much blood. He was brought in to Nowsari where he remained under an assistant surgeon for a day, when the assistant surgeon recommended the removal of the deceased to Bombay to be placed under the care of Dr. Wellington Grey. Next morning I brought him to Bombay and took him to the J. J. Hospital, where I left him, and where he died at 9-30 p. m. yesterday. I took a reserved first class compartment at the Nowsari Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the deceased, and I brought the deceased to the station at midnight. The mail train arrived half an hour afterwards, when I found there was no reserved compartment either in the first, second or third class. I asked the station master where my reserved compartment was. He said he had telegraphed to Surat to send on a carriage with a reserved compartment, but it was not sent, and he did not know the reason. The station master then emptied a compartment in a third class carriage, and into that compartment the deceased was placed and brought to Bombay. I had to place the deceased on the floor of the carriage, and he was much shaken by being placed there. He was bleeding when he was in the carriage, and it was the carriage which caused the bleeding.

Mr. John Gallagher, the house surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, said the deceased was brought to the hospital on the 28th of last month at 7 a. m. by his son, the last witness. He was then in an exhausted state from loss of blood, but was quite conscious. He had the following injuries: seven lacerated wounds on the front of the upper part of the right forearm varying from a sixth to two-and-a-half inches in length. They all communicated with another. Another wound on the outer aspect of the same elbow that led down to the bone, which was found fractured. This was an irregular lacerated wound three-quarters of an inch in diameter; it communicated with the other wounds already described, and penetrated the elbow joint. Passing the finger into this wound towards the other wounds discovered communation of the lower and of the humerus. On the back of the same fore-arm there were seven others lacerated wounds, varying in length from a quarter to three-fourths of an inch. None of these went down to the bone. On the back, just below the right shoulder blade, there were seven lacerated wounds, varying from a quarter to one inch in length. All these communicated with one another. There was a small lacerated wound on the left index finger. The dressings on the arm, when he was admitted, were saturated with blood. The deceased did not rally after admission. He was found to be suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys. He died yesterday at 9-20 p.m. I am of opinion that the cause of death was loss of blood following the wounds I have described, and accelarated by chronic disease of the kidneys. He might have lived for many years with the diseased state of the kidneys.

Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee said: I am a teacher of English in an Anglo-Vernacular school at Nowsari and live there. I knew the deceased. On the 25th of last month, about 6 p.m., a horseman came to Nowsari from Bhasada and I was sent for by the first witness. He asked me to go with him out of Nowsari, to meet his father, who was being brought there wounded by a cheeta. We went out of Nowsari and met the deceased when we had gone 4 or 5 miles out. He was being carried in a doolie and was conscious. He said he had been mauled by a cheeta and that his end was near. His right arm was bandaged and was bleeding. He was taken to his own house in Nowsari, where he was attended by Dr. Jamsetjee Byramjee. The next day he was sent to Bombay, and I came with him. We took first class tickets at Nowsari, but came in a third class carriage because there was no first or second class accommodation. We asked where our reserved compartment was, and the station master said it had not been provided, though he had telegraphed two or three times for it. The deceased was placed on the floor of a third class carriage, and the vibration shook his injured arm very much, and he complained greatly about it, and wished to be taken back to Nowsari. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital in Bombay and remained there until he died last night. He had killed more than one hundred tigers and was very fond of shikar. I saw him a month before he was wounded. He was quite well and complained of nothing. His arm was not bleeding when he was brought to the station, but it bled to the extent of about a quarter of a brandy bottle full in the carriage. The distance between Bhasada and Nowsari is thirty miles.

At the close of the above evidence, the coroner summed up briefly, and the jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict, that the death of Hormusjee Eduljee Kotewal was caused by hemorrhage, following injuries received by his having been mauled by a cheeta. The jury are of opinion that had the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company provided the first class reserve compartment which was applied for, the deceased would have lost less blood and suffered less pain.

JEWISH LANDHOLDERS IN RUSSIA.

A COMMISSION has been for several years past occupied in Russia with inquiries as to the number of Jews and especially as to their position as landholders, with a view to contemplated legislation on the subject. Some results of the investigation have lately been published. According to the census statistics of 1861, relating to 16 governments of the south and west of the Empire there were 2,930,639 Jews of both sexes in a total population of 25½ millions—i. e., at the rate of 11½ per cent. The Hebrew element is most largely represented in Lithuania and White Russia, and least in Little Russia. In Minsk it is as one in five, while in Kharkow the proportion is as one to 250. In general the Jews prefer to settle in villages, or in towns which are not seats of government. A striking example of their preponderance is shown in the hamlets of the Troki district (Wilna), where they form 92 per centl. of the population. Regarding their position as owners or occupiers of land in the abovementioned provinces, which contain 137 millions of acres in all, it appears that they have purchased 1,500,000 acres from the nobles since 1861, and they hold 5½ million acres as tenant farmers. These lands they do not cultivate themselves, but let or sublet them them, as the case may be, in small lots to the peasants of neighbouring villages. Their profits as middlemen have hitherto been very large. There are instances in Podolia, Volhynia, and Kherson, of extensive districts hired by them at from 1·3 to 2 roubles an acre and relet in small lots at 4 to 5 roubles per acre. In Bessarabia they have obtained long leases of agricultural land belonging to some foreign convents which they have sublet in some cases for 25 roubles per falcha, a local measure equal to nearly three acres. In Podolia almost all the large estates situated in the basins of the affluents of the Dniester are held by Jews at long terms. The system of agriculture pursued under these new masters is found to be no better than that of other classes of landspeculators. The soil is exhausted after five or ten years' cropping, and it is not to be wondered at that within the last decade there has been a fall of 30 per cent. in the value of landed property

ATHLETES OF THE PRESENT AND PAST.

MR. H. ELLINGTON, in an article in the *Nineteenth Century*, says:—

Nearly all the performances which are mentioned in ancient history are mythical; but occasionally we find one, such as the account of Leander swimming the Hellespont, by which we can gauge their reputed acts, and then we generally find that, as in this instance, what would be thought nothing of at the present time. Years ago Byron, writing of this feat, says: "As Mr. Ekenhead and I did," and there are dozens of swimmers, if not hundreds, who would be ready to perform it to-day at a moment's notice. The late Captain Webb, some few years back created an immense sensation by swimming from England to France across the Strait of Dover—a feat infinitely greater than Leander's. So far he is the only person who has ever done so, and his record still stands. But he lost his life in attempting to swim down the Niagara Rapids, a feat which has just been successfully accomplished by an American. Not, however, that I look upon this as a test of athleticism, as they were simply foolhardy attempts, one of which chanced to succeed when the other failed.

FOOT RACES.

Taking again running. It would seem that our modern athletes are able to accomplish more than those of ancient Greece. The foot-races at the Olympic games, were of three lengths, namely, once over the course or "stadion" as it was called, and which became the unit of the Greek road measure, being 600 Greek feet, equal to 606 feet 9 inches English, according to Dr. W. Smith's comparative tables (other authorities, however, differing slightly from them); twice over it—that is, from one end to the other and back again; and the third twelve, twenty, or twenty-four times over, for the various reports are not clear as to which it was. Taking the longest distance, this would only be 14,562 English feet, or just over two and three-quarter miles; and yet, when the Spartan Ladas dropped down dead on completing this course, apparently it was not considered a matter of great surprise, for it was evidently thought a wonderful performance for an athlete to be able to run so far. Now our runners would make light of such a distance, and races for twenty miles and more continually take place. I am quite aware of the saying that "It is the pace that kills," and we have no means of telling at what pace the competitors at the Olympic games went—possibly at one so great that no person at present living could emulate; and of course it would be possible to use so much exertion in running a much less distance than two and three-quarter miles that nature could not stand the strain. But it is only reasonable to suppose that a Grecian athlete would consider the distance he had to run, and regulate his pace accordingly, and would not attempt to "sprint"—that is, to run at the highest possible speed—for the whole way; and I am rather disposed to the view that the men of the present day have greater physical power than the ancients.

IMPROVED TRAINING.

To return to the moderns. No matter to what branch of athletics one looks, the same increase in results is found as that described in bicycling. In running at nearly every distance has the "records" been recently "cut;" the same with rowing, swimming, cricket, &c. How is this to be accounted for? Training, no doubt, has something to do with it. The system of diet and work which tends most to develop a man's muscular powers is far better understood now than it was in the past, and the quite recent past too; but there is a great deal yet to learn, and there is too much tendency, even now, to respect traditional ideas that have nothing but their age to recommend them. When I speak of the past in this connection, I only refer to comparatively modern times, for we know very little with certainty of the mode of training that the ancients resorted to—less, if possible, than we do of their performances. From what little we can gather, it would seem that the notion, which has not even yet quite vanished, and which was in full force very few years ago, that meat half-cooked developed strength and muscle, was accepted by some of them as a true one. Not universally however, for we find that many of the Grecian athletes in training did not eat meat, but principally lived on fresh cheese and dried figs and wheat. Others consumed large quantities of pork and beef, and one, a Theban, who lived upon goat's flesh, became so strong that he was enabled to overcome all the athletes of his time. The idea of eating half-raw meat, which was more particularly held by the Romans, dies very hard, but is now almost exploded, together with that by which men in training were kept in a state of raging thirst. No doubt the drinking of large quantities of liquids does not tend to improve one's capacity for violent or sustained exertion, but that it can possibly be good to keep man who are living highly in a state which makes them feverish and irritable, I cannot believe, and the number of those who do is continually decreasing.

A STRONGER AND NOBLER BREED.

It certainly seems to me our modern athletes are decidedly physically stronger and capable of greater exertion, and also that, independently himself, preferably to one rather than to the other sex, if we consider the question as it actually stands at present, absurd on the face of it. During a period extending over about a century and a half, Britons (Lowlanders a race of settlers in Great Britain) settled in various parts of North America, without any feeling that they were deserting their own kindred in thus making homes for themselves elsewhere. Gradually as they grew in numbers, as they gathered together into cities, and as their wealth increased, they appeared of greater importance in the eyes of the home government, and being better worth taxing to supply the sinews of war for contests in Europe. It was not, however, as enemies of Great Britain that they resisted, but in self-defence against the injustice of rulers who regarded nations as a sort of property. They were not Americans fighting against Britons, but Britons in America fighting for independence against the rulers of Great Britain at home. If national rivalry at all were in question, one might say, considering that the king of Great Britain was of almost undiluted German blood, and that besides Britons only Germans fought against the independence of our British race in America, that the contest was between Britons and Germans. This, however, would be to exaggerate the difference between the actual character of the War of Independence and what that war is commonly held to be, alike by Britons here, and by men of our own British stock in America; and no exaggeration is needed. The mistake actually made is sufficiently much enough. It prevents the average Briton from glorying in the noble effort by which our people more than a century ago achieved victory for their just cause; and it prevents the average American from recognising that it was while Americans were British in name as well as in fact (for if they have always been) that they achieved the independence which is the greatest glory of one of these nations, and should be the greatest glory of both. America being derived, as we know she was, from an essentially British stock, and being essentially British in blood and character, and Briton who finds it suit his purpose to join the American community has no reason for regarding himself as debarred from so doing by any claims of the home community upon him. There are, in fact, no such claims now any more than there were in the case of those who went out as colonists to America in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE SHIELD.

WE have given Mr. Balfour's account of the Crimes Bill which he considers a measure for the establishment of liberty in Ireland, and also Lord R. Churchill's statement as to the condition that the whole Bill should pass. At the Hyde Park demonstration three speeches were made from which extracts are given as setting forth the point of view from which the Bill is regarded by the other side:—

Mr. M. Davitt said: That law is not respected nor order upheld in Ireland as in this country I freely admit. But then you will allow, I think, that a provocation exists under Dublin Castle rule and Irish landlordism which does not operate in England. Lord Chesterfield, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, ascribed agrarian violence "to the sentiment in every human breast that asserts man's natural right to liberty and good usage, and that will be a right to rebel when oppressed and provoked to a certain degree." That sentiment has been kept in constant exercise in Ireland by a ferocious land system and an anti-Irish administration. (Cheers.) If similar systems trampled upon the social rights and most cherished aspirations of Englishmen you would have a condition of

party and maddened by the drugs of faction. If there are any men in England who are maddened by the stings of faction, they are the men who have dragged the House of Commons (Greans) to pass an infamous and wanton Coercion Bill. They are the men who have disregarded the wise counsels of England's greatest statesman; they are the men who, for the base ends of party, have striven to drag down the ancient and high position of the Speaker of the Commons of England to the level of party passion and party conflict. They say they have authority from the country to pass this Coercion Bill for Ireland. I deny it. It is false. They never received any such authority from England. They told England at the last election that they would impose coercion upon the Irish people, but that coercion would never again be applied to Ireland. They told England that they would rule the Irish people by showing the Irish people that the Imperial Parliament could pass as wise and beneficial laws for Ireland as Ireland could pass for herself; and how have they kept their word? They have kept their word by introducing without a cause, without warrant, without authority, the most infamous and brutal Coercion Bill that ever was devised or framed. They say that the bill is meant to put down crime in Ireland. How can it be meant to put down crime in Ireland when the Government themselves are obliged to admit that there is not in Ireland at present such a state of crime as justifies their own proposal? How can this bill be meant to put down crime, when the bill proposes to put down the National League, which has been the chief enemy of crime and when this bill is passed, and when the National League is put down, then indeed crime will have a better chance, and this infamous policy of coercion, when it is passed into law, will justify itself by the crime which it will produce. (A Voice: Shame! Shame!) A bill to put down crime indeed! What is crime? Advise any man of you to read this infamous bill, and he will find that, when this bill becomes law, anything and everything will be a crime in Ireland that is disliked by Dublin Castle. Is an Irish member of Parliament, or a clergymen, or any other public man makes a speech in Ireland denouncing oppression or claiming justice and mercy for the people, that speech will be a crime. If anyone, in the language of the Whiteboy Acts, which are revived by the present bill, those bloody and barbarous acts drawn from the armoury of tyranny in the past—if anyone writes a letter demanding any matter or thing whatsoever, or if anyone writes a letter requiring anyone else to do or not to do any act, that letter will be a crime. If any man in Ireland dare to wear a badge or green sash upon his breast, a rosette in his button hole, a shamrock in his hat, the wearing of that badge will be a crime, and if after an eviction a feeble woman or a famishing child crawl back for bare life sake in the dead of the winter's night to the shelter of an outhouse or a pigstye upon the holding that was her home, that daring and lawless act will be a crime—(cries of "Shame,")—and two resident magistrates in Ireland, two paid servants of Dublin Castle, two men appointed, removed, promoted, dismissed by the Government; two men who live and move and have their being in the will of the Lord Lieutenant—those two men will have the power for any crime such as I have described, to you to send a man, woman, or child to prison for six months with hard labour. Many remedies have been proposed to us for the ills of Ireland, but now for the first time the sovereign remedy of six months' imprisonment with hard labour is proposed to us by the Unionist quacks as a remedy for all the ills of Ireland. This Government, gentlemen, is the creature of a day, but it proposes that this bill shall last for ever, and so it comes to this, that the Unionist policy for Ireland is that when the last day arrives, and the crack of doom reveals the Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland, two servants of Dublin Castle will be found at the last moment sentencing an Irish member to six months' imprisonment for making an inconvenient speech. (Laughter.)

The Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., said: They were assembled to protest against one of the most infamous measures of tyranny that it was possible for the wit of man to devise. That measure would be passed—(No, no,)—but the people of this country could not be held responsible. Parliament, the Government, might be held responsible, but the people of England shrank from putting their hands to so infamous a piece of work. Had it come to this, that in the year of jubilee her Most Gracious Majesty should be asked to put her hand to paper to sign away the liberties of the people of Ireland for ever? There had been some disorder in Ireland, but how could they expect patience from the ground-down and oppressed, from the robbed and rack-rented tenantry of Ireland? (Cheers.) The way to end crime and disturbance was not by a coercion bill. If it were, Ireland would have been pacified long ago. That bill would only exasperate the long-suffering people; it would add to the hatred and the strife. He would read from the Dublin *Express*, the organ of the rank-renting landlords, a statement of the real uses to which that bill would be put, and he hoped the words would be carefully noted by the British people. Here is the extract:—

The Government are doing their best to push through Parliament a bill which will enable the Irish Administration not only to punish criminals, but to suppress summarily and completely every form of seditious and agrarian agitation.

Now we know what the landlords will do with this bill when they have got it passed. They knew its uses better than it was known in London or in the House of Commons. It would be used for the total suppression of liberty in Ireland; its administration would be in the hands of men who were the cousins and second cousins of the landlords, broken down half pay officers. No patriotic Irishman could expect fair play, not to say mercy from these men. Then, Mr. Sullivan asked, will you take their side in this struggle? ("No," came from ten thousand throats.) Is it your wish that the honest and hard working tenantry of Ireland shall be for ever crushed down? They talk of the Act of Union, this meeting to-day is something like "an Act of Union," a union of hearts to-day. He bespoke a reciprocation of the sentiment. Here in this noble park blackened over so large a part of its surface with Englishmen we will tell Lord Salisbury, Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain (here the tempest of groans and hisses stopped the speaker for some moments and nothing was heard but cries of "Traitor" and the like) that a new era has opened. Mr. Sullivan gave a recital of the attempted eviction of the farmer Grace as related in that day's papers, closing the story by calling for three cheers for Mrs. Grace, who stoned the bailiffs with one hand while she held her babe on the other arm. (Cheers were given for the baby.) Mr. Sullivan assured his hearers that the news of that demonstration would carry hope and joy into the hearts of the Irish people. There would not be a little glen or a valley in Ireland that would not hear of that demonstration. Don't believe those who tell you we are mortal and implacable enemies of England. Don't believe them, it is a lie. Let there be an end of oppression and injustice, and there would be an end of hatred. (Cheers.) He took that memorable meeting of the capital of the British dominion to show that English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh should from that day forward strive together for right and justice and live together in friendship and amity.

BELGIUM'S PART IN THE NEXT WAR.

AN INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL BRIALMONT.

GENERAL BRIALMONT, Aide-de-Camp to the King of the Belgians and "Inspector-General of Engineering and Fortifications" in Belgitin, is generally recognized, since the death of Todleben, as the greatest living tactician. His works on the science of war are regarded as classics throughout the world, and are accepted as text-books by many countries; while under the General's influence the Military College of Belgium, pacific and neutral though the country is, enjoys the highest reputation in respect of its artillery and military engineering.

At any time the General's views would command the respect due to his peculiar skill and his knowledge of events, military and diplomatic; but at the present moment they are of special interest. He has just returned from a sojourn in Roumania, where, at the request of King Charles's Government, and somewhat, it is said, to the annoyance of his own, he has been engaged in throwing up an entrenched camp round Bucharest, at a cost of four millions sterling—the first step in an elaborate plan of fortification; and he is now calmly awaiting the decision of the Belgian Parliament in the discussion of his project, put forward by the Government, for modifying the strategical bases of the national defence and constructing fortifications of great strength along the Meuse, and around Liege and Namur. Having regard to the importance of the circumstances our representative sought an interview with the General, who expressed himself well satisfied with the opportunity offered him of laying his views and opinions before the British public.

WAR INEVITABLE AND NEAR AT HAND.

"What is your opinion as to the threatened conflagration?" was naturally the first question. "War," replied General Brialmont, "is certainly inevitable; but, from what I can gather from all sources, it will not break out so long as the aged Emperor is alive. In point of fact, he is strongly imbued with a religious and humanitarian sentiment which causes him to shrink from the shedding of more blood, and there is no effort he will not make, compatible with the dignity of his empire, to avoid the outbreak of hostilities. So that the newspaper articles which have recently been responsible for darkening to a certain extent the political horizon never did any more than that—they caused no real danger whatever to the maintenance of peace."

BELGIAN STRATEGY—AS IT WAS AND AS IT IS.

Coming to the immediate object of his visit, our representative inquired as to the role Belgium would play in the coming war, and in what way the new departure of her Government would enable her territory against violation at the hands of the combatants. "The situation to-day," said the General, "is very different from what it was in 1866, when it was decided, by constituting Antwerp a first-class fortress, to render it the base and point of concentration of the defence of the country. But see how things have changed since then! To mention only one of these points: the enormous increase in the Continental armies has proportionately reduced—to an alarming extent, too—the importance of the English army, whose support (which at one time could be counted on as a certainty) was one of the principal reasons for the choice of Antwerp as a base of operations for the defence of Belgium. In fact, the Military Commission of 1859, in elaborating the plans since adopted, had in view only the possibility of an attack directed simply at the conquest of the country. But to-day it is different. What we have now to fear is the invasion of Belgium by Germany or France, in the event of war between these two countries. The defensive works which divide them have become so formidable that in the event of hostilities passage over our territory would become to them a necessity. Now, what would be the meaning of that? Simply, as a writer has set forth in the *Forthnightly Review*, that such an *invasion*, whether coming from Germany or France, would be *annexation*." If therefore behoves Belgium, to protect herself and look to her means for so doing. Although the English press has vouchsafed no information as to what substantial aid the British army would be prepared to render, it is evident that after deductions are made of the troops necessary for the occupation of Ireland and the fortified posts in England and Scotland, not more than 40,000 men at the outside would be available to assist us. This amount of support, then, can only be looked upon as a reinforcement, valuable of course, but in no sense, as heretofore, can it be regarded as a nucleus of our national defence."

THE GENERAL'S PLAN.

"Belgium must, at all hazards, fulfil, and that effectively, the *role* assigned to her by treaty by the Great Powers whereby her neutrality is assured—the *role* of buffer, or rather *garde-barriere*, between France and Germany. With that view, we must shut our two gates, Liege and Namur. The distance between them being so short—only about a day-and-a-half's journey—this defence will be a matter of no great difficulty. In this way the two enemies will be forced to attack each other across their own strongly fortified frontiers without any diversion being possible but by the Moselle Luxemburg on the Lower Rhine."

The General could not refrain during the interview from expressing his impatience at the dogged opposition offered by M. Frere-Oban, who, ignoring the march of events, never ceases to reproach him with having counselled the Antwerp scheme in 1859 when he was a sub-lieutenant; but he believes that the aged statesman's disapproval will be disregarded and overruled by the unanimity of public opinion, which is now asserting its influence on the decision of Parliament. He asserts that a force of 70,000 to 80,000 men will be ample to defend the new fortification—a total lower than that which Belgium has at its disposal. But in order to secure their means of defence and raise the effective strength of the country, it is essential, he holds, to establish the "service personnel"—that is to say, to withdraw the right at present enjoyed by conscripts who have drawn a "bad number" subjecting them to military service, of buying a substitute. He even goes further and demands that not only personal but also general service, such as obtains in Germany, should be established. By this means, the force at the General command would be more than sufficient to meet every call likely to be made upon it.

Reactionists in favour of General Brialmont's plan are being forwarded day by day by "conseils provinciaux," which, while serving to strengthen the hands of the Government, demonstrate the approval of the people; and this approval, the General declares, is sufficient to secure the Belgian territory from violation when the day of struggle arrives.

HIGH COURT—MAY 6.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

For Judgment.

102-86—Little S F and N—Hirabai vs Laximibai—Payne G and S.

Reference under Court Fees Act 7 of 1870, Sec. 5.

441-81—Macfarlane E and H—Jugmohandas Mungaldas vs Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy and others—Little S F and N and Naun and H.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Judgment

406-85—Little S F and N—Nensey Luckmidas and another vs Vussooji Heerji—Payne G and S.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

563—Shamrao P Shamrao Pandurung and another vs Kasibai and others—Balkrisna and B.

567—T H Pearse—W Watson vs F Yates—Chalk W and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

The Court will rise at 2 o'clock

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

163-87—Ardesir H and D—Dhanjishaw Nusserwanj Contractor vs A C F Forde—T H Pearse.

Long Causes.

329-86—Tyabji and D—Fatmabai and another vs Sidick Allana and others—M H Khan and T H Pearse —Part heard.

64-87—Thakurdas D and C—Sher Mahomed Peerbhai Rahim vs Sha Karsanji Hunsraj—Payne G and S.

72-87—M H Khan—For pauper—Gujanund Bhasker vs Bhaskar Cassinath and others—In person.

73-87—F A Bland—For pauper—Ballaji Atmaram Ghowan vs Rukmanibai—Jefferson B and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Judgment.

Admiralty Suit.

3-86—Winter and B—The Bombay and Persian S N Co vs the Secretary of State for India in Council—F A Little.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Admiralty Suit.

6-86—Little S F and N—Hajibhoy Lallji and others vs The steam-ship Shastri—Chalk W and S, Part heard.

To speak to the minutes of decree.

428-84—Bickpell and K for paupers—Crustnarao Succaram and another vs Atmaram Madhowjee—Mirza H K.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Ship Daylight, 626 tons, brought to Bombay on Wednesday a cargo of timber from Moulmein (March 12.)

THE s s Maharani, 1,047 tons, Captain H R Barleigh will sail to-day for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE s s Nesso, 1,351 tons, Captain T Trotter, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from London. She has brought a sundry cargo including 12 cases of detonators.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Medusa, 1,775 tons, Captain E Perini, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning with a general cargo and nine passengers, for Europe on board from Hongkong, having left that port for this on the 14th ultimo.

THE s s Arara, 2,666 tons, Captain F Nawell and consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co, sailed yesterday for Naples, Palermo and Messina with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Beglir, Captain C H Hunt, Mr W Scott Cole, and Mr Mirza Meddy Khan.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

5TH MAY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Shds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Australasian	...	.....	A	J. Pearbhoy.
" Ada	...	.....	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Keshgar	...	.....	C	P. & O. Co.
" Sutlej	...	.....	D	P. & O. Co.
" Valesa	...	.....	E	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Beresford	...	.....	F	C. Eduljee.
" Clan Mac donald	...	.....	G	F. Muir & Co.
" Clancorry	...	.....	H	B. I. S. N. Co.
" Arara	...	.....	K	R. Nixon & Co.
" Accomac	...	.....	L	B. Craig & Co.
" Marthly Hall	...	.....	M	E. Bates & Co.
" Hajeen	...	.....	O	R. Shapoorji.
" City of Canterbury	...	.....	P	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
" Nedjid	...	.....	Q	Captain.
" Huzara	...	.....	O	B. I. S. N. Co.
" Roota	...	.....	..	.....
" Kt. of George	...	.....	..	.....

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
4	Daylight	Nakoda	Moulmein, Mar. 12.
4	Medusa (s)	Perini	Hongkong, April 11.
5	Akola (s)	.....	Muscat.
	Vesso (s)	Trotter	London, April 10.
	Mecca (s)	Magnis	Mozambique, April 1

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
5	C. Macdonald (s)	Rule	Marseilles.
	Hannah Landles	Nicholl	Rotterdam.
	Arura (s)	Newell	Naples and Messina

The steamer Mahrani, Captain Burleigh, cleared last evening for Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday:—

Steamer Medusa, for Trieste and Venice.

" Angor Head, for Liverpool, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mameluke (s), 96 bales cotton, Benn Ashley and Co; 300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co.

Asia (s), 150 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 31 packages country wooden furniture, &c, W Watson and Co.

City of Canterbury (s), 77 bales cotton, M Jowraj and Co; 31 bales cotton, V Soonderji; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 1,300 cwts myrabolams N Lalji; 200 bales cotton, B H Chastban; 4000 cwts grain H Naroujis 29 bales cotton, B Futtoji; 220 bales wool and 30 bales gunny bags Narsey Khatao.

Methley Hall (s), 2,000 cwts wheat, Toussaint and Boutillier; 3 tigers, 4 Arab ponies and 2 cats, King and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Asia (s), 210 cwts cloves, Remington and Co;

FOR PORT SAID.

Asia (s), 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co;

FOR LONDON.

Australasia (s), 35 cases bristles, Lang Moir and Co; 100 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co; 125 cwts sharkfins, A C Esmallji 25 bales twist, H Kedurmal; 25 bales cotton, G Subhagmal;

Peshawer (s), 2 boxes gold bars Rs 60,000) D Sassoon and Co;

FOR ODESSA.

Medusa (s), 200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co;

FOR HULL.

Valcan (s), 20,000 cwts wheat, Balli Brothers; 10,000 cwts wheat Killick Nixon and Co;

FOR DUNDEE.

Kt Companion (s), 5000 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co;

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Nedjid (s)—4,500 cwts linseed and 3,501 cwts rapeseed A Blaschcek and Co.

Peveril (s)—14,400 cwts linseed, F Massotty and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Medusa (s), 1,500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

Bosphorus (s), 500 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co; 110 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co;

FOR VENICE.

Medusa (s), 1,000 cwts gingelly seed and 406 cwts castor seed, F Massotty and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Energia (s), 1,500 cwts castor seed and 7,500 cwts gingelly seed, Lang Moir and Co.

Reota (s), 8,400 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR MESSINA.

Arara (s), 60 bags wheat flour, The Royal Flour Mill.

FOR NAPLES.

Iran (s), 2,000 cwts wheat, Wm Bell and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

Singapore (s), 2,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

FOR LEGHORN.

Hajan (s), 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore (s), 125 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Kt of St John (s), 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

Kairoe (s), 200 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

New City (s), 350 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Beresford (s), 200 bales hemp, Toussaint and Boutillier.

Cloncurry (s), 350 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 600 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 592 cwts linseed, Toussaint and Boutillier; 200 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co.

Kt. of St George (s), 1,342 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,500 cwts groundnuts, A Blaschcek and Co; 7,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bormida (s), 25 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bormida (s), 25 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar (s), 51 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, L Chuttoo; 164 cwts sharkfins, C Ebram; 50 bales twist, C Bezonji; 100 bales twist, A Habibbhoi; 50 bales twist, L Cutchra; 125 bales twist, J Dongeree; 50 bales twist, N J Sassoon and Co; 294 bales twist, B Noordin and Co; 50 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, S Motilal; 50 bales twist, D P Marker; 100 bales twist, R Rajaram; 25 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 100 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, H Kedurmull.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kashgar (s), 135 cwts oilbanum, A Dowji; 50 bales twist, Jadowji Dongersey; 61 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 100 bales twist John Campbell and Co; 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, J Damji; 54 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 1.

Rossetor, Capt, Bo, 2nd Durham L I on duty.

MAY 4.

Abeigh Mackay, Major, B, 8th Bl Cavy, on leave, from Lucknow.

Drew, Col, Mad, on leave, from Secundrabad.

Cantor, Col, Bl Staff Corps, on furlough.

MAY 5.

Crawley, Lt-Col, Bl, The King's Regt, on privilege leave, from Fyzabad.

Cockburn, Capt, Mad R E, on furlough, to England, from Bangalore.

Lugand, Col, Mad, S C, on furlough from Nagpore.

Nicolls, Capt, Mad R A, on furlough to England from Secunderabad.

Slaughter, Dy-Surgn-Genl, Bl M S, on sick leave, to England, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 5.

Grant, Capt, Bl R E, on duty to Meerut.

MAY 4.

Stile, Capt, Bo, 2nd E Y Regt, on duty to Poona.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, MAY 5).

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to resign his commission:—Lieutenant Henry Stead.

Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Certificates of Proficiency as prescribed in para. 106, Army Regulations, India, Volume IX., have been awarded to the undermentioned Officers and Sergeants:—Lieutenant T. J. Bennett, Lieutenant F. W. English, Lieutenant J. P. Cornforth, Color-Sergeant V. Tobardo, Color-Sergeant R. Spencer, Color-Sergeant L. Barfield, Sergeant H. Prescott, Sergeant S. Myers and Sergeant E. Thomas.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieutenant-Colonel from the date specified, subject to her Majesty's approval:—Staff Corps—Major Stephen Babington,—27th April 1887.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs:—Captain A. L. B. Hughes, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 22nd Regiment Bombay Infantry.

The following extract from General Order by the Government of India No. 208, dated 22nd April 1887, is republished:—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th November 1881, the names of the following officers are moved up on the Indian Gradation List:—

Colonel J. Harpur, Bombay S.C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals, in consequence of the promotion of Major-General S. Chalmers, Bengal Infantry, to the rank of Lieutenant-General on the 4th March 1887.

Major-General T. Nuttall, Bombay S.C., is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals . . . in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Lieutenant-General H. A. Cockburn, Bengal Infantry, on the 6th March 1887.

The undermentioned officer having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Captain from the date specified, subject to her Majesty's approval:—Staff Corps.—Lieutenant John Robert Sandwith,—28th April 1887.

The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 299, dated 29th April 1887, is republished:—Store-Sergeant John Sommerville to be Sub-Conductor, on probation, with effect from the 1st January 1887, vice Sub-Conductor A. W. Fiegehen, reverted to regimental duty."

The undermentioned Medical Warrant officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Assistant Apothecary V. E. Nazareth, Subordinate Medical Department.

The undermentioned officer has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Colonel T. Trueman, Staff Corps, three months, medical certificate.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. H. N. B. Erskine, C.S. I., and C. B. Pritchard, C. S. I., respectively, delivered over and received charge of the office of Commissioner in Sind in the afternoon of the 13th instant.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Salmon to act as Political Agent, Cutch, during the absence of Colonel G. R. Goodfellow, or until further orders. Captain J. W. Watson to act, in addition of his own duties, as Joint Administrator, Sangli, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Salmon, or until further orders.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Hancock, to act as Political Agent, Kathiawar, during the absence of Colonel C. Wodehouse, or until further orders. Major J. M. Hunter to act as President of the Rajasthanik Court, Kathiawar, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Hancock, or until furthur orders. Mr. L. Prendergast Walsh, Fifth Assistant Political Resident, Aden, was granted leave without allowances, on the 31st August 1886.

The following Notifications by the Government of India in the Foreign Department are re-published:—Subject to the confirmation of her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Thomas Fisher Punnett as Acting Consul for Denmark at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Harold Curjel.

With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1926G. of the 7th October 1886, Mr. E. Meyrelles do Canto, Consul for Portugal in British India at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 7th April 1887.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Azam Keshav Balwant Sane, Acting Head Karkun of taluka Karjat, in the district of Thana, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Thana.

Haibatrao Malharrao Deshpande, Special Magistrate, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class in the Malsiras taluka of the Sholapur District.

Azam Keshav Sakharam, sub pro tem. Head Karkun of taluka Bassein in the district of Thana, is appointed to be a Magiste of the third class in the district of Thana.

Mr C A B Beatty, Assist Supt. of Police on probation, Panch Mahals, passed on the 14th inst an examination in Gujarati.

Capt T E M Macpherson, Dist Supt of Police, Kanara, passed on the 14th inst an examination in Kanarese.

Mr C H Jopp received charged of the office of Assist Judge and Sessions Judge Satara on the 13th inst.

Rao Bahadur Chintaman Narayan Bhat delivered over charge of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court at Dhulia in the Khandesh Dist on the 15th inst.

Rao Saheb Narhar Gadadhar Phadke received charge of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court at Dhulia in the Khandesh Dist on the 18th inst.

Surgn J Armstrong, Medical Staff, in charge of the Lock Hospital at Hyderabad, is invested with power to punish breaches of Nos 14, 16 and 19 of the Rules of 8th June 1868 passed by H E the Govr in Council under clause 7, Sec XI of Bombay Act III of 1867.

Rao Bahadur Chintaman Narayn Bhat assumed charge of the office of first class Subordinate Judge for the Districts of Poona and Satara on the 22nd inst.

Azam Bulchand Parumal, Actg Head Munshi of taluka Shadadpur in the district of Hyderabad, is appointed to be a Magiste of the third class in the district of Hyderabad.

Rao Saheb Narhar Gadadhar Phadke delivered over charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Bhadgaon in the Khandesh Dist on the 16th inst.

Azam Dalpat valad Mangtuma, Head Munshi of taluka Khipra in the Thar and Parkar Dist, is appointed to be a Magiste of the second class in the Thar and Parkar Dist.

The Dist Magiste of Kolaba is hereby appointed to a Joint Sessions Judge in the Thana Sessions Division, and is directed, under Section 193 of Act X be of 1882, to try all cases which may be committed to him for trial by the Magistrates in the Kolaba Dist, during the months of June, July, Aug, Sept and Oct 1887.

Mr R B Stewart, C S, Assist Collr in the district of Satara, is appointed to be a Magiste of the third class in the district of Satara.

Rao Bahadur Pranlal Harkisondas, Magiste of the first class in the district of Kaira, is invested with additional powers.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. K C Kilani and Alumal Tricumdas Bhojwani respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Depy Educational Inspr, Karachi Sub-Divn, on the 5th April 1887.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J F Fleet, C S, C I E, Collr of Sholapur, is allowed furlough for eighteen months from 20th May 1887 or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Sayad Nur-ud-din Khan, C S, is allowed a further extension up to 30th Sept 1887 of the leave on medical certificate granted to him under Govt Notifications Nos 7399 and 549, dated 18th Oct 1886 and 22nd Jan 1887, respectively.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C G Dodgson, C S, to do duty as Assist Collr, Khandesh.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H F Silcock, C S, to be Second Assist Collr, with effect from the date of the retirement of Mr. A C Jervoise. The appointment of Mr J Davidson, C S, to be Second Assist Collr, made in Govt Notification No 1611, dated 16th March 1887, should take effect from the date of Mr G G Whitworth's appointment to be Judicial Assist to the Political Agent, Kathiawar.

Mr C Warburton, Assist Supt, Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

Mr L W Seymour, Assist Supt, Sind Revenue Survey, has been allowed by H M's Secr of State for India an extension of six months extraordinary leave on sick certificate.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Miss Edith Peechey, MD, L K and Q C P I and L M is allowed leave without pay for six months from 6th May 1887 or such subsequent date as she may avail herself of it.

Mr A Sheean, CS, acted as Secy to Govt, Political, Secret, Judicial and Educational Depts of the Secretariat on the 5th and 6th Feb 1887.

Assist Surgn Kasim Virji Patel, L M is appointed to act as Civil Surgn Nasik, during the absence of Surgn-Major H DeTatham, MD, M R C P, M R C S, on furlough.

Messrs E C K Ollivant and F L Charles, C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Municipal Commissioner of the City of Bombay, on the 28th April 1887.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Bombay Govt Notification No 28 of 1887, republishing a notification by the Govt of India, confirming Major Firebrace, R E, in the appointment of Consulting Engr for Railways, Bombay. H E the Gov in Council is pleased to confirm Major F Firebrace, R E, in the appointment of Joint Secy to Govt, P W Dept, Railways, with effect from 19th Feb 1887.

As a temporary measure, and pending further orders, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to ord the following arrangements for the discharge of P W Secretariat duties:—Mr W C Hughes, M Inst C E, to act as Secy to Govt, P W Dept, with effect from 1st April 1887; and Mr W H LeQuesne to act as Under Secy to Govt, P W Dept, vice Mr W C Hughes, with effect from the date on which he takes over charge of the duties of that office.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Capt E C Spilsbury, R E, to act as Ex Eng, B Defences, vice Col W Merriman, R E, proceeding on furlough.

The following Notification by the Govt of India in the P W Dept is republished:—The following temporary promotions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Establishments:—Mr A G Harrison, Depy Examiner, first grade, permanent, to Examiner, fourth class, third grade, with effect from 5th April 1887.

Mr H C E John is reported to have passed the examination prescribed in paras 9 to 11, Chapter II of the P W Code, on 11th March 1887. Mr John is also reported to have passed the colloquial examination in Sindi according to the test prescribed in para 13, Chapter II of the Public Works Code. With reference to the foregoing, Mr H C E John is promoted to the rank of Assist Engr, first grade, sub pro tem., with effect from 12th March 1887.

The following Notifications by the Govt of India in the P W Dept, are republished for information:—Mr W F O'Donoghue, Offg Govt Exmr of Accts, Southern Maratha Railway, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, during the absence of Major J S Biscoe, CS, or until further orders. Mr J S Patridge, attached to the office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay is appointed to officiate as Gov Examiner of Accounts, Southern Maratha Railway, during the absence of Mr F Morrison on privelege leave. Mr J J Lenehan, Depy Examiner, is transferred from the office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, to that of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay."

Mr J W Fordham, Examiner of Accounts, third class, sub *pro tem*, is permanently promoted to that rank with effect from the 7th May 1887.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS &c.,

Insp Rao Saheb Ganpat Malhar, of the Satara Dist Police is allowed two months' privilege leave from the 25th June next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue Sanads to Messrs Shriniwas Lakshmas Chipade and Ganiam Motichand Shah authorizing them to practise as Pleaders in the Courts of the Satara and Sholapur-Bijapur Dists respectively.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue Sanads to Messrs. Hari Laksman Patel and Damodar Kashinath Vartak authorizing them to practise as Pleaders in the Courts of the Thana District.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are made:—Khan Saheb Dinsha Jameedji from Nadiad to Godhra in the Panch Mahals; Khan Saheb Dadabhai Nasarwanji from Jalalpor to Nadiad in Kaira; Rao Saheb Becharlal Jivanlal from Pardi to Jalalpor in Surat; Rao Saheb Manaklal Narbheram from Godhra to Pardi in Surat; Rao Saheb Walabdas Kimadas from Matar to A'nand in Kaira; and Rao Saheb Prabhashankar Bhaishankar from Anand to Matar in Kaira.

Mr Keshavlal Hiralal delivered over and Mr T Walker, CS, received charge of the office of the Huzur Depy Collr, Thana, on the 21st inst.

Mr W J Holland, Supt. of Police, B B and C I Railway, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month, under Secs 138 and 74 of the Civil Leave Code from the 1st prox, or from such later date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr R MacTier relinquished charge of his office of Assist Supt of Police on the 4th inst.

Col R Bythel delivered over and Col A J Doig received charge of the Malegaon Cant Magistrate's office on the 16th inst.

Messrs. W L Souter and R H Vincent respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assist Dist Sup of Police, Ahmednagar, on the 12th inst.

Messrs. L G Deshmukh and C G Dodgson respectively delivered over and received charge of the Tasgaon Taluka in the Satara Dist, on the 4th inst.

Azam Narayan Krishna Wadiwar, Head Karkun of taluka Tasgaon in the Satara Dist, acted as Mamlatdar of that Taluka from 15th March to 7th April 1887, both days inclusive.

Mr A Stormont delivered over and Mr B M Dadina received charge of the office of the Supt Govt Experimental Farm of Bhadgaon in the Khandesh Dist, on the 29th March 1887.

Messrs L G Deshmukh, Assist Collr, and Rajaram Khanderao Vaidya respectively delivered over and received charge of the talukas of Man, Khatav and Khanapur on the 4th inst.

Messrs R E Candy and J H Todd respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Collector, Ratnagiri on the 16th.

Messrs E McCallum and J C Anding respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the First Assist Collr, Belgaum, on 1st April 1887.

Messrs J C Anding and R Knight respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the First Assist Collr, Belgaum, on 7th April 1887.

Messrs W Drew and R S Jayakar respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assist Collr, Kolaba, on 2nd inst.

Messrs R S Jayakar and E McCallum respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assist Collr, Kolaba, on 12th inst.

Mr P Wiltshire, First Assist Collr, Kanara, is allowed privilege leave of absence for thirty days, commencing from the date on which Mr Lucas takes charge of his office.

Messrs E H Aitken and A R Maidment respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assist Collr of salt Revenue, Uran Range, on the 15th inst.

Messrs J H Dickinson and A R Maidment respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assist Collr of Salt Revenue, Alibag Range, on the 22nd inst.

Messrs A R Maidment and H G Bulklay respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assist Collr of Salt Revenue, Uran Range, on the 22nd inst.

Surgn J W Clarkson and Assist Surgn K V Patel respectively deliver over and received charge of the office of the Depy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Registration Dist on 25th April 1887.

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NOTICES.

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☞ The GUIDE for May has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how ll tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the his sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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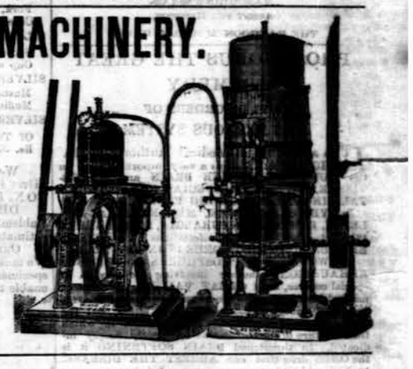

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